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PARISIAN GOSSIP.

THE TROUBLES AT THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

THE SCHOOL CLOSED — DISORDERS PRECEDING THE SUSPENSION—DR. CHAUFFARD—CURRENT TOPICS—JULES VERNE AND HIS WORKS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 13, 1874.

The troubles at the School of Medicine have been followed by the usual results, and the lectures have been suspended. The doors will remain closed until the 1st of December. This stops the preliminary examinations, as well as those for agregés and internes, and shuts the doors of the library and experiment rooms. In fact, it suspends everything except the clinics held in the different hospitals, which are principally followed by the more advanced students. On the second day Dr. Chauffard was received in a still more hostile manner, and stamps, hisses, cat-calls, and groans greeted his appearance. Then the students began to stamp the cadence of the lampions, which was accompanied by such cries as "Pas de," "Jesuites," "Ca ira," "Ca ira," "Faut t'en aller," "Ca ira," and other senseless things of the kind. At length a number of interpellations were addressed to the Professor, who profited by a momentary silence to say: "I am here to lecture upon pathology, and not to furnish explanations. Do you wish me to begin my course?" The noise continuing, Dr. Chauffard left the room, and there was a rush for the court for the purpose of attacking his carriage. The day before they fell upon a coupé, threw off the coachman, struck the horse, smashed the windows, and then found that the carriage belonged to Dr. Bernard, and that Dr. Chauffard had gone out the back way. On this occasion he was not seen, and fifteen hundred students discussed and talked in the quadrangle, one man, not a student, it is said, mounting the statue of Bichât to make a speech. About the gates there was a strong force of *gendarmes*, who dispersed the groups as fast as they gathered outside; but since Dr. Wurtz claimed the exclusive right of police within the gates, they did not put foot upon college ground. As the students went in yesterday morning, a man handed each a printed slip, upon which was a few lines from the *Kappel*. The sum of it was that, having expressed their opinion of God and shown their feelings toward the Jesuits the students would probably let the course proceed. This was an ingenious way of putting it, but the advice was not taken, as a matter of course. More than a thousand persons crowded into the amphitheatre at the hour of Dr. Chauffard's lecture, many coming from the cafés and wine shops in the neighborhood for the sole purpose of assisting at a manifestation. How many of the thousand were matriculated students it is impossible to say, for the usual course of making every one that entered show his card was not adopted. Yesterday when the students arrived they found a placard stating that Dr. Wurtz would not lecture on that day, and in the evening the order appeared closing the school.

DR. CHAUFFARD.

There is really no reason whatever in this demonstration against Dr. Chauffard simply because he has been appointed to a small administrative post. The students accuse him of being an Ultramontane, and they want no Jesuits. This is a *non sequitur*, for it does not follow that the doctor is a Jesuit because he is a friend of the Ultramontanes, nor that, even if an Ultramontane himself, he is not an excellent Professor of Pathology. This shows the necessity of a preliminary course of logic for medical students. Dr. Paul Emile Chauffard is the son of a doctor of Avignon, many times a laureat of the Paris Faculty, and who was for thirty years the Surgeon in Chief of the hospitals and prisons of his native town. He was born in 1823, and, after being an interne at Paris, succeeded his father at Avignon. He left there in 1857. At a competitive examination for a Chair at Paris, he took the first prize, writing a very remarkable essay, and was made Agrégé. He was soon made a Professor. In 1861, also after a competitive examination, he won the place of Chief Doctor to the Public Hospital of Paris, and in 1867 was made a member of the Academy of Medicine. In 1870 he was appointed to the chair he now holds, that of pathology and general therapeutics. In 1865 he was given the Cross of the Legion d'Honneur, with this mention in the *Journal Official*: "Exceptional services; numbrous writer upon pathology and therapeutics." He is the author of several works, among them his *Principles of General Pathology*. The son of Dr. Chauffard was taken into the cabinet of M. De Cumont when this gentleman was made Minister. This angered the students, who made an outcry about favoritism, and said that young Chauffard was only chosen because his father, like M. De Cumont, was an Ultramontane. What truth there is in the charge no one appears to know, for although the author of many books, there is not a sentence in any which indicated the political or religious sentiment of the writer. It is probably the merest fancy or whim, growing out of the rumor that Dr. Wurtz was to be replaced by Dr. Chauffard. The former is popular with the free-thinkers, but for what reason they themselves would be puzzled to say, for the Professor of Chemistry is a Protestant, and at the recent Scientific Congress of Lille made a great parade of his faith and his belief in God, a diversion which many thought out of place. Last year the victim was Dr. Tardien, who is now sufficiently popular, and probably the tide will turn in Dr. Chauffard's favor when the students find that he has the respect and esteem of all classes of society, irrespective of their religious belief.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK—"ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS."

The leading events of the past few days have been the trial of M. Clement Duvernois, which is still progressing; the arrival of Lieut. Zubouritz, who made a bet to ride his horse, Caradoc, from Vienna to Paris in fifteen days; and the new drama of Jules Verne, entitled "Round the World in Eighty Days." This is the sensation of the hour, and every night the house is crowded. Of course, the story of Phileas Fog and his bet of a million to make the tour of the world in eighty days, has been made familiar to American readers of M. Verne's latest book. The play consists of a series of tableaux of different countries, the Indian pictures giving a wide scope to the scene painter and the costumers. It is a course of practical geography that will certainly prove instructive to the French, though they may get stagey ideas of some of the countries traversed by "Sir Fileas Fog, member of the Ex-centric Club."

JULES VERNE.

Jules Verne, one of the most popular writers of the day, is now forty-six years of age. He is of middle height—say five feet nine—and wears a full beard. He looks a little like the portraits of Alfred De Musset, but without the sickly, melancholy look of the poet. Verne is bronzed by the air of many a sea voyage, and is the very picture of health. His movements are quick and nervous, his words crisp and short in conversation, and his eye roving and observant. His hair is white and his beard gray. He is the owner of a small skiff, and spends hours in pulling about upon the river, and on the sea in Summer. He has a yacht also, with ten sailors on board, and makes voyages every season about the coast of France. But he is not the only traveler of his family. His brother, Paul Verne, made the fortieth French ascension of Mont Blanc, and came near losing his life. Jules Verne makes Doctor Ox tell the story in one of his books, and ends it with the following piece of advice: "However, I would not counsel anyone to make an ascension, the results of which can never have an importance at all in proportion to the dangers, and to the risks one runs for himself and for others."

AN INCIDENT OF THE EARLY CAREER OF A POPULAR AUTHOR.

Jules Verne's books now sell better than any others, and yet he had a very hard struggle at first, although he had Alexander Dumas for his friend. For twenty years he was a frequent visitor to the house of the author of *Monte Christo*. Among his other friends was a queer character named D'Arpentigny, a former army officer, who pretended to have invented a new science, that of *Chirognomony*. This was the art of reading the character of people upon their hands, or a sort of palmistry. Yet he was an agreeable companion, talked well, and furnished a vast amount of amusement with his mania for looking at everybody's hand. One day he dropped in upon Dumas.

"One of my friends has shipped to me from Nantes——"

"Some fresh sardines!" interrupted Dumas.

"No; a young man who wants to enter the literary profession."

"*Le malheureaux!*" exclaimed Dumas, "Why, in the world, could he not have made himself a grocer?"

"It appears," said D'Arpentigny, "that he was not qualified. He did not have the necessary aptitudes. I have examined his hands—which, I must tell you, are full of manuscripts."

"He is a lost man! What shall we do?"

"He wants to make your acquaintance."

"Bring him to dinner."

The young man who responded to this invitation, and sat at Dumas' table the next day, was Jules Verne, author of the *Tour du Monde*, and other works familiar in every country. The next day he sent a comedy to Dumas, called "Les Pailles Rompues." It was read, and the great author's only reply was, "We will present that to the Theatre Historique." The piece was received and played with great success. Since then Jules Verne has devoted himself to these imaginary voyages in which a traveler mounts his horse and starts off for the moon or elsewhere. He had a brilliant début, but it is only of late that his works have become universally popular.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.

THE CHIEF OF THE PARTY ARRESTED—THEIR OPERATIONS IN NEW-YORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—A very important case, in which the defendant was charged with being one of a firm of alleged forgers, who carried on their business at No. 48 New street, New-York City, was given a preliminary hearing here this afternoon, before United States Commissioners Smith and Biddle. The defendant was Mr. George F. Hilt, who occupies the position of Secretary of the Safeguard Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. The charge preferred was, that he and others, under the firm name of J. E. Batchelder & Co., had committed extensive forgeries in United States registered bonds, and in insurance bonds. The arrest was made early this morning, at the residence of Hilt, in Tioga, a short distance from the city, by W. H. Reed, of the New-York Branch of the United States Secret Service Department, who was accompanied by Detectives Dusenberry, Doyle, and Sellick, of Capt. Irving's detectives. From the testimony given the following facts were elicited: Complaint was made some few days ago by parties who had purchased fraudulent Government bonds, and the bonds were traced to the custody of J. E. Batchelder & Co., brokers, at No. 48 New street. On Monday, Capt. Irving and other officers made a search of this office, and there found in a drawer two United States registered bonds for $5,000 apiece, one for $10,000, and one insurance bond for $10,000, steel plates for printing fifty and twenty-five cent stamps, and other instruments for carrying on the business of counterfeiting. These were removed to Police Head-quarters. From the janitor of the building, Mr. John Batterberry, a description of the party supposed to be J. E. Batcheder was obtained, and the additional information that he belonged in Philadelphia. Acting on this the officers came here, proceeded to Hilt's residence, where Batterberry identified Hilt as the person who had used the name Batcheder, and who had paid him money, as the head of the firm.

Secret Service Detective Reed arrested Hilt, and the party proceeded as far as Germantown Junction, intending to take the 11:15 A. M. train for New-York. Shortly before the train came along two persons appeared and claimed to be officers, and by intimidations, accompanied with threats of violence, they demanded the delivery of the prisoner over to them, and kept the party there until after the train had left the station. The whole party then proceeded to the Central Police Station, where the persons who made pretensions to being officers were found to be from Pinkerton's Detective Agency, and it was found they also had a warrant for the arrest of the same party upon a similar charge, and had been looking for him.

Detective Dusenberry submitted one of the bonds of the $5,000 denomination in evidence. The bond was new, and had been rolled and crumpled to give it the appearance of having been much used.

On the strength of the testimony the Commissioner held Hilt in $10,000 bail, for a further hearing next Wednesday, at 12 o'clock noon, in Philadelphia. Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster represented the prisoner. Bail was promptly entered by Hon. M. J. Pollock and Hon. Samuel R. Hilt, the father.

After this charge had been disposed of Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., appeared before the Commissioner and said that he represented another interest in the case, and that he also wished the prisoner, Hilt, held on a charge which had been preferred against him in this city. This was done, when a charge was preferred against the detectives named above, for violating the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, in attempting to kidnap a prisoner, since they attempted to arrest Hilt without a warrant or requisition. Detective Dusenberry announced his willingness to be responsible for the appearance of his brother officers, and they were allowed to return to New-York.

ABDUCTION OF AN INFANT.

FREEMANSBURG, Penn., Nov. 26.—At 4 o'clock this morning the startling announcement was made that the infant and only child of Mr. Allen Gloss had been stolen during the night. The current rumor proved to be true. Some person or persons had entered the dwelling, which is a one and a half story frame house situated on the borough line, and taken the little one out of the cradle, which stood at the side of the bed of the mother. The excitement is very great and many are the theories, but the case is a mystery, and baffles the skill of the Police and others, who have been unremitting in the search for the missing child. This case will be thoroughly sifted.

ITALIAN NOTES.

RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS—ART NEEDS IN AMERICA.

ALL SAINTS' AND ALL SOULS' DAY—THE LATE WILLIAM RHINEHART—AMERICAN ARTS AND ART NEEDS IN AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1874.

The week began with two solemn days—the feast of All Saints and the fast of All Souls. The Catholic Church has, in its sacred occasions, much to entice or impress the devout mind, and when reform has set aside some of its errors, the Protestant ought to be ready to join with the Catholic in using the helps offered by these sacred seasons for a common spiritual progress. All day and all night long the sad bells have mourned at intervals for the souls of the departed, and the 2d of November was given up to visits to the graves of buried friends. It is the universal commemoration day for the dead in the Christian, or rather Catholic Christian world. The dusty road leading out through the ancient gate of San Lorenzo to the great cemetery of Rome was thronged from dawn until evening with pilgrims to the last resting places of the dead—whether of costly monuments under which the rich have laid their cherished ones, or the ditch, or common receptacle, into which the victims of wars and revolutions and malignant distempers have been jumbled in confused heaps. Memories rise, and the mind goes back to a happy or sad past, and its experiences are revived in the emotional life of an hour, and by such touches of feeling it is proved that the moral influence of the commemoration of All Souls' Day is good.

THE LATE WILLIAM RHINEHART.

The circle of American artists in Rome has been broken the past week by the death of William Rhinehart, the sculptor. During the eighteen years of his life of art practice in Italy, Mr. Rhinehart has worked with patient devotion, and has left much as the fruit of his labor. His story is nearly that of one-half of our sculptors; a beginning of difficulties, with few of the aids which academic students in other countries find themselves surrounded with, whether in State patronage or schools supported out of funds specially appropriated for the encouragement of art. I remember the day when this artist arrived in Florence to make his trial in this larger field, fresh from the stone-cutter's shop in Baltimore where he had had his first experience. I gave his name to Harry Stone, and a little while after Mr. Stone bought of him the first work made in the Florence studio. It was the beginning of a steady course of artistic progress. The highly respectable position he had won among the sculptors of Rome gave assurance that an eminent place would be reached were more years added to his life. We have seen many drop away from the company since, long ago, our sympathies led us to establish intimate friendly relations with the painters and sculptors of our country. How many have been cut off before the work they seemed called to do was fully accomplished. Crawford and Bartholomew, Paul Akers and Robert Hart, Hotchkiss and Mosier, are associated with Italy in their studies and art-endeavors, and here most of them broke down in health, and ended their professional quest. While some go, the circle is not narrowed, for many more come. They follow the instincts of the artistic nature, and the example of those who went on before. The field widens, and many more enter it, for the demands made by a nation of forty or fifty millions of people are greater than those of a community which yesterday was in the toddling infancy of æsthetic development. Art has hardly yet begun to give color and form to the national life. We have not yet any school, and those who make an attempt to do something have to grope their way through a night lighted by few lamps of knowledge.

ART IN AMERICA.

Is it not time for the cities and States of the great American commonwealth to begin to make an effort on an adequate scale for the instruction of the public by the use of such means as collections of the best models afford? A few thousand dollars spent every year for casts of the best works in sculpture of the galleries of Europe would in a short time give us collections which would serve every purpose of study for the students of drawing. Of all art discipline a knowledge of drawing is the most essential, and it is precisely that kind of knowledge in which American artists who come to Europe are pronounced most wanting. The beginning made in establishing schools of design in industrial art, in some of our States or cities, is an encouraging sign. They should be multiplied by hundreds, and to make their support sure, should be securely hitched on to our general system of public instruction. The great advantage to England in the improvement of taste, and the style of almost every kind of manufactured production of that country, is well known to all intelligent Englishmen. The commercial value of articles to which beauty has been added is augmented, and it is this rivalry of national skill and taste which is stimulating effort in the most advanced countries. American newspapers might do much to increase public interest in this important matter if they would more frequently, or, better still, regularly, give place to articles containing information or calculated to stimulate the attention of the generality of readers, who, without such calls made upon them, will remain ignorant or indifferent. When we have learned the secret we find that it costs but little more to surround ourselves in our daily lives with the element of beauty, and to the refined mind its charm and its solace are next to those of religion. Since Dunlap, forty years ago, put together in his two thick volumes a great mass of facts illustrating the early history of American art, much progress has been made; although it is doubtful whether anything greater or better has been produced than some of the works associated with the names of such artists as Malbone, and West, and Stuart, and others of the first period. The pumpkin-like rapidity of the national growth has not been favorable to the solidification of the national fibre, and the fortune-making prosperity, so readily yielded to, has not promoted thoroughness of discipline.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The King has got back from his four months' hunting and wanton in the North. His face is as rich in deep brown color as a piece of old Flemish tapestry. There is much to criticise in the management of the royal household, and Victor Emmanuel is far from being exempt from the frailties of our common humanity. But this must always be said in his praise, that he is a rare example among kings of one who is sincere in his intentions, and has given to his country a model for imitation in fidelity to pledges. In this he has been true to the charge received from his father, Charles Albert, who almost with his dying sigh inspired his son with love and devotion to the cause of all Italy. It is not a little thing, either for sovereign or subject, to declare, and maintain the vow, "I will be true, though I die, to the word I have given to those who have reposed in me their trust;" and all the more moral value has such fidelity when at a time of crisis like that of 1848 the virtue of rulers was put to the severest test. On Sunday next the elections will be held, and the King will have an opportunity to know whether the friends of the crown or those of the red cap and Garibaldi are the most numerous in Rome. Parliament will come together on the 23d of the present month.

MASONIC.

THE GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 26.—The General Grand Chapter was called from refreshment to labor at 9 o'clock this morning, with the grand officers and representatives as yesterday. The General Grand High Priest read a telegram from Hon. Elbert H. English, of Arkansas, accepting the office of General Grand High Priest, to which office he was elected yesterday. On motion, M. E. George A. Donnelly, Past Grand High Priest of Arkansas, was directed to install M. E. Elbert H. English Most Excellent Grand High Priest, elect. The Committee on Jurisprudence presented their report, with accompanying resolutions, which, with the report, were adopted. In their report the committee said: "Your Committee cannot let the occasion pass without an expression of opinion in reference to the use of substitutes. While their use was practiced by old chapters, and our fathers in masonry walked in that way, we regret that a uniformity could not now be observed in this respect, and we disapprove of the legislation of State Grand Chapters forbidding their use, believing that the whole subject should be left to the several Chapters, to use them or not, as demanded by the occasion; resolve that this General Grand Chapter recognizes the newly organized Grand Chapter of Nevada, and enrolls it upon the list of constituents of this Grand body; resolve that this General Grand Chapter, having been officially informed of the organization of the Grand Chapter of West Virginia, does hereby recognize the same as a duly organized Grand Chapter, and most cordially and fraternally invites her to become a constituent of this General Grand Chapter, and that the General Grand Secretary be directed to forward an attested copy of this resolution to the Grand High Priest of said Grand Chapter; also, that the doings and decisions of the General Grand High Priests for the past three years be approved." The convention was called off at 11 A. M. to 12:05 P. M. to attend divine service.

A resolution providing for a reprint of the proceedings of the General Grand Chapter, from its organization in 1798 to and including the convention of 1856, was adopted.

Upon reassembling the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is clearly inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution of this General Grand Chapter, for any Grand Chapter, Grand High Priest, or Deputy Grand High Priest, to issue a dispensation for the formation of a subordinate Chapter for a less sum than $90.

A resolution recognizing the Grand Chapter of Nova Scotia was adopted. A resolution recognizing the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales was postponed until the next triennial convocation. A committee was appointed, consisting of Companions Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine; D. F. Day, of New-York; A. T. Smythe, of South Carolina; S. A. Lockwood, of Connecticut; J. K. O'Neall, of Ohio; John Frizzell, of Tennessee; Z. C. Luse, of Iowa; and Elbert H. English, G. G. H. P. of Arkansas, with instructions to make a thorough revision of the constitution of the General Grand Chapter, and report at the next triennial convocation. The installation of the General Grand Officers elect was then taken up. The following officers were installed by P. G. G. H. Drummond; John Frizzell, of Tennessee, D. G. G. H. P.; R. F. Bower, Iowa, D. G. King; John McClelland, Massachusetts, G. Treasurer; C. G. Fox, New-York, G. G. Secretary; Henry Bostwick, G. G. Royal Arch Captain.

A resolution providing for the installation of G. G. Scribe and G. G. C. Host by some General Grand officer or some officer of their State Grand Chapters at some time hereafter, was adopted. Resolutions of thanks to the G. G. H. P. and to the Grand Chapter and Masons of Tennessee, and of Nashville and Edgefield in particular, were adopted. The minutes were then read and approved and the General Grand Chapter closed in ample form until the next triennial convocation.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

An extensive fire broke out on Wednesday night in the coal-shed of the Montreal City Gas Company's Works at Hochelaga, entirely destroying the roof of the building, and damaging 14,000 or 15,000 tons of coal. The damage to the building was about $4,000. It is insured for $1,000 each in the Citizen's and Royal Canadian Companies. The loss on coal is about $4,000; insured for $3,000 each in the Royal Canadian and Citizen's Companies.

The Hosford House, in Canton, Conn., a well-known country hotel in the old stage-coach times, on the Hartford and Albany turnpike, was burned on Wednesday night.

The large saw mill and sash factory of A. & A. N. Frank, of Wellandport, Ontario, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 6:40 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the greenhouse of Charles Aiman, on Eighth avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-first street, caused by the ignition of the framework from the ashpit. Damage, $1,000; no insurance.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the top floor of the three-story brick dwelling, No. 400 East Tenth street, occupied by Mrs. Redmond. Damage, $50; insured for $2,000.

A fire occurred on the third floor of the four-story brick building No. 41 Maiden lane, occupied by Lawrence Keefe & Co., manufacturing jewelers. Damage, $100.

A fire occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the basement of the Anthony House, in Broadway, near Thirteenth street. Damage trifling.

SHIP-BUILDING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 26.—On Tuesday last the bark Abbie B., 787 tons burden, was launched from the yard of J. E. Woodworth, at Cornwallis. The vessel is owned by C. W. Beerstrut, of New-York; Lockwood & Rand, of Cornwallis, and others. On the same day, from the yard of Shubrel & Dimock, at Windsor, the ship Rhine, of 1,100 tons, and owned by Curry & Shand, Churchill & Sons, and others, was launched. On Wednesday the bark John Johnson was launched from the yard of Rickler & Mills at Annapolis. On the same day the Canning Ship-building Company launched from their yard in Cornwallis the bark Edwin, of 600 tons. She is owned by the builders.

A RAILROAD TRAIN RUNS INTO A DROVE OF HORSES.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 26.—The Chicago express over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which left Camden Station at 10:30 o'clock last night, when about five miles from this city ran into a number of horses on the track. Eight of the horses were killed, the engine was thrown from the track, and the train delayed two hours. The engineer, George Buckley, was severely injured by jumping from the engine. None of the passengers were injured. The horses were valued at $3,000.

THE LUMBER CLAUSE IN THE PROPOSED RECIPROCITY TREATY.

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—A deputation of Ottawa lumbermen waited on the Premier yesterday afternoon, and asked for explanation on the clause in the reciprocity treaty which refers to unmanufactured lumber. Mr. Mackenzie said what was understood between the Secretary at Washington and the Dominion Government was all dressed and planed lumber, moldings, &c.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CUTLERS' BANQUET AT SHEFFIELD—SPEECH OF MINISTER SCHENCK.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The cutlers' annual banquet was given at Sheffield this evening. A large and distinguished company attended. Lord Houghton proposed the toast: "The United States, which, together with England, is engaged in the good work of preserving individual liberty."

Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, replied. His countrymen, he said, were thankful above all things that they were at peace with the world. They were particularly satisfied that peace prevailed with England. Both countries had powerful reasons to maintain a good understanding. He believed that, if necessary, they could united withstand the whole world.

FRANCE.

A PARIS LOTTERY LOAN OF FORTY-FOUR MILLION FRANCS—PERSONAL.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Municipal Council of Paris has adopted the plan proposed by the Prefect of the Seine for a lottery loan of 44,000,000 francs.

Mrs. Sartoris, daughter of President Grant, is expected to arrive here on Monday next.

SPAIN.

THE IMPRISONED CORRESPONDENT — REPORTED CARLIST VICTORY AT SAN MARCIAL—DISCORD AMONG THE LEADERS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—At last accounts, Mr. MacGahan, the *Herald* correspondent, was still imprisoned in San Sebastian. No further information has been received concerning his case. It is thought that the Carlists have cut the telegraph wires communicating with the town.

An official dispatch from the Carlist headquarters claims a victory at San Marcial for the attacking party, who destroyed the Republican works and captured 100 prisoners.

The Madrid papers assert that the greatest discord prevails among the Carlist chiefs in the north, and that Gen. Dorregarra has refused the chief command of the army.

RUSSIAN RECOGNITION STILL CONDITIONAL.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 26.—*Le Nord* declares that Russia will abstain from recognizing Spain until the Spanish people have declared their wishes as to the future form of their government.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

THE REVOLUTION STILL IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A private dispatch from Buenos Ayres, dated the 23d inst., represents that the revolution continues.

THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED TREATY IN ENGLAND—DEPUTATION FROM FIFTY-TWO CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE WAIT ON LORD DERBY.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A deputation representing fifty-two Chambers of Commerce waited on Lords Derby and Carnarvon, the Foreign and Colonial Secretaries, to present objections to the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Mr. Sampson Lloyd said under the proposed treaty the manufacturers of England were placed at a great disadvantage compared with those of the United States. The treaty was unfair in principle and would be exceedingly injurious in practical effect. He wished to submit, as a general principle, that in any case where a British colony or dependency negotiated a treaty with a foreign country England should not be placed in a worse position than the foreign country.

Lord Derby replied that the Government fully agreed to this principle.

Mr. Barron, representing Leeds, said he did not desire to have a protective clause. He only wished Canada would not grant America anything more than England.

Mr. Behrens, representing Bradford, stated there was a party in Canada which was so powerful that it might take action prejudicial to England if the treaty was not clearly worded to prevent it. He asked for the insertion of a clause providing that the United States shall never have the right to claim any remission of duties not accorded to British commerce.

Lord Derby then replied at length. He said: "I do not know that we ever received a deputation in whose views we so entirely concur. Your case is in substance acceded to absolutely, entirely. We agree with you on the main point, that in every negotiation of this kind it is the duty of the Government to see that English trade and commerce are not placed at a disadvantage as compared with those of foreign countries. We should fail most grossly in our duty if, for any consideration whatever, we allowed the imposition of a differential duty against our own manufactures. That never was our intention. There is nothing in the proposed treaty, as we understand it, leading to that conclusion. I learn that apprehensions are entertained on the subject with some surprise. As regards the difficulty of defining the articles mentioned in the schedule with sufficient clearness something must be allowed for the good sense and faith of the two Governments charged with the interpretation of the treaty. As for the danger of creating bad feeling between England and Canada if any provisions unfavorable to British trade are inserted in the treaty, I am forcibly convinced no such provisions exist; and I agree that, did they exist, they would have created bad feeling. There is another side to the question. While protecting British trade we are bound to look at the peculiar position of Canada in her relations to the United States. We are bound to place no unnecessary obstacles in the way of the freest commercial relations between those countries. If, for any supposed interest of our own, we objected to a treaty establishing such freedom, it is perfectly clear that discontent among loyal Canadians would result. Those attached to the Imperial Government, who I believe, immensely preponderate, would lend strength to the party which looks forward to annexation to the United States. I apprehend that the view of those who suppose that this treaty establishes a differential view in favor of America is that the duties on American goods were to be diminished at once, whereas the duties on the same class of English goods were only to be reduced in a series of years. You say there is no guarantee of this in the treaty. The reason is that the commercial relations of England and Canada cannot be dealt with in a treaty with a foreign power. They are relations of a purely domestic character. If any Canadian Parliament were hereafter to seek to impose differential duties, the Governor General would be competent to reserve such an act for the consideration of the home Government. I make the statement clearly and distinctly that there is nothing in this treaty which, considering the relations of the mother country with the colonies, would make it possible for Canada to impose defferential duties on England in favor of the United States.

Lord Carnarvon spoke in similar terms, pointing out that Canada had never shown any intention of imposing duties discriminating against England.

CATASTROPHE IN THE ALPS.

ELEVEN PERSONS BURIED IN THE SNOW AND ALL SUPPOSED TO HAVE PERISHED.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—A frightful mountain disaster is reported on the great St. Bernard. Eleven persons were buried in the snow, and it is supposed all have perished. No further particulars have yet come to hand.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the Southern, Middle, and New-England States, with clear weather and continued low temperature. Cloudy weather prevails in the lake region, with brisk southerly winds, light snow, and temperature above freezing near Lakes Michigan, Erie, and Ontario. The temperature has fallen in the North-west, with increased pressure, north or west winds, and clearing weather. The rivers have risen at Cairo, Vicksburg, Nashville, Marietta, Cincinnati, Evansville, and Paducah, and have fallen at Pittsburg, Oil City, Freeport, Confluence, Morgantown, New Geneva, and Brownsville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, cool and clear weather will prevail, with east to south winds and continued high barometer.

For New-England and the Middle States, generally clear weather near the coast and cloudy weather in the interior, with south or west winds, rising temperature, and high but falling barometer.

For the lake region, generally cloudy weather and areas of light rain or snow, with brisk southerly winds, veering to westerly, falling barometer east of Michigan, followed by rising barometer and lower temperature.

For the North-west, cooler and clearing weather, with north or west winds, rising barometer, and areas of light snow.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the South-west, clear or fair weather, slight changes in pressure, with southerly winds, veering to westerly and northerly, and lower temperature west of the Mississippi.

For the canal region of New-York and Pennsylvania, the temperature will rise and remain above freezing during Friday and Friday night.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	27°	28°	3 P. M.	30°	39°
6 A. M.	23°	27°	6 P. M.	30°	37°
9 A. M.	24°	27°	9 P. M.	31°	36°
12 M.	26°	24°	12 P. M.	25°	35°

Average temperature yesterday .... 32⅞°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year .... 27°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The first natural ice of the season was formed last night at Chattanooga.

The barge Dictator is ashore at Pigeon Bay, Lake Erie. Aid has gone to her from Detroit, Mich.

Patrick Boland, mail-carrier at Niagara Falls, N. Y., fell dead yesterday afternoon while eating dinner.

George Driscoll, of Kentville, N. S., was strangled to death on Monday last by his necktie being caught in a hook behind him.

The bark Augustina, having repaired her damages caused by a collision, left Quebec, Canada, on Wednesday, bound for Pernambuco.

Rev. Dr. Dudley, Rector of Christ Church, Baltimore, has accepted the Assistant Bishopric of the Diocese of Kentucky, to which he was recently elected.

The rumor in Ottawa, Ontario, that Mr. McGreery, one of the International Railroad contractors, Canada, has failed for a large amount, proves unfounded.

The propeller Arabia struck on the rocks at Lime Kilns, above Amherstburg, Ontario, and is now at the dock at Amherst leaking badly, and discharging her cargo.

The propeller Columbia, bound for Ogdensburg, with a cargo of peas, ran aground at the mouth of Gananoque River, Ontario, yesterday morning. Tugs are at work endeavoring to get her off.

Alexander Jones, an old and respected citizen of Amherstburg, Ontario, died on Wednesday night. He served in the rebellion of 1837-38; was at Point au Peire, and at the taking of the schooner Ann.

The English iron merchant J. Lowthian Bell, accompanied by several prominent citizens of Chattanooga, went down the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad yesterday morning, inspecting the iron and coal supplies.

In the Toronto, Ontario, election trial, yesterday, the personal corruption charges against Mr. O'Donohue, the sitting member, were abandoned. The Judge decided the election void, the respondent to pay the costs. No evidence of personal corruption was given.

THANKSGIVING IN OTHER CITIES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—Thanksgiving services were held here in one church only, to-day. Very few people observed the day, as requested by the proclamation.

Great preparations are being made for the Knights Templars' parade on Monday.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 26.—Thanksgiving Day has been duly observed in this city, by a general cessation of business. The Post Office, Custom-house, banks, and municipal offices were all closed. Services were held at the various churches, and were well attended, as were also the matineé and evening performances at the different theatres.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 26.—Thanksgiving Day has been generally observed here. The State banks, courts, all public offices and places of business have been closed. Services were held in all the churches.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 26.—Thanksgiving was observed here to-day by the various denominations, who held appropriate services in their respective churches. Business was generally suspended.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 26.—Business was entirely suspended here to-day. The attendance at the churches was very large.

LARGE SILKS AND FURS ROBBERY IN TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 26.—The dry goods store of Baker & Brother, in State street, was entered last night and robbed of silks and furs to the value of $5,000. The thieves entered the building in the rear by boring through a stable, which led into the cellar of the store, and forcing off the cellar door. They were evidently judges of valuable goods, as they carried away nothing but silks and furs of the best quality, inferior qualities being thrown aside. The gas in the store is always kept burning all night, and, besides the regular Police on the beat, there is a private watchman in charge of the particular block in which the store is located; yet so adroitly did the thieves manage, by creeping behind the counters, that they attracted no attention whatever. From indications the thieves have been "working up" the robbery for several days, and, it is believed, made an attempt to enter the store a week ago, when a dog on the premises was poisoned.

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

PERIL OF THE REFORMED CHURCH.

ATHANASE COQUEREL, FILS, ON GUIZOT'S INFLUENCE, LABORS, AND ACHIEVEMENTS—A DETERMINED RESISTANCE TO BE CARRIED ON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our mutual friend, Mr. ——, asks me to send you some information about the long-threatening storm which is just now breaking over the Reformed Church of France, and about the prominent part the late M. Guizot had in her present crisis.

The whole of M. Guizot's famous *doctrine*, either in religion or statesmanship, may be fairly explained by a very plain and very old metaphor. When a man, in a very small boat, and in the midst of a powerful stream, will not follow and obey the rushing waters, he must row the other way. He has no other chance to stop where he is. Rowing against the stream of modern improvement has always been the only endeavor of M. Guizot. He really hoped to build a permanent abode for the human mind and a platform for political life on his little struggling craft. But if a man with such a strange ambition is not alone in the craft, if other rowers in her insist on not stopping short, on not rowing backward, what must happen? Our first rower fights them with all his might, and, if he can, throws them overboard. But they struggle for their lives, and if they are stronger than he, fling him into the water. Sometimes the whole concern capsizes, but the ship soon rights herself again. In 1848 we got rid of Guizot, the crew and passengers objecting most decidedly to his policy. For the last ten or twelve years he has worked hard to throw out of the pale of the French Reformed Church all those who revolted against his retrograde rule. He has hardly been dead a month, and he seems at last to have succeeded in his long-cherished plan.

In France, under the denominations of different parties, there is, as perhaps everywhere, a central mass or main body of the population, and on each side a right wing bent on flying back to the past, and a left one wanting to go ahead on the way to improvement and victory. Guizot was a member of the centre, perpetually conspiring with the right to clip the left. This *juste milieu* (most unjustly so-called) was no real middle course; it was a continual attempt to steer to the right and avoid the left. This has been, at all times and in all situations, the aim of his whole life. In 1815 he was Under Secretary to the Abbot Duke of Montesquiou, Home Minister, when Protestants were butchered in broad daylight in the streets of Guizot's native town, Nimes, and Protestant houses were sacked and pillaged. Those unwelcome facts Guizot, at the tribune of the *Chambre des Deputés*, glossed over as best he could, and instead of defending his own brethren, sided with the Government of the Bourbons in the worst days of what was too truly called the white terror.

Under Louis Philippe, in the much-vexed question of the Spanish Marriages, he preferred the dynastic advantages of the King to the welfare of the nation, he sacrificed the long-boasted *entente cordiale* with England to the alliance of Montpensier with a Spanish Princess of the house of Bourbon; he thus added to the heavy unpopularity of his King the crushing weight of his own, and the result was the simultaneous and irreparable overthrow of the Minister, the monarch, and the dynasty.

As a historical writer and a theoretical statesman, a *doctrinaire*-like Guizot is no enemy to political improvement, to scientific discoveries and general progress. But practically, he wanted to stop, if not forever, at least for ages on his own narrow platform. After the Spanish marriages he was made by Isabel II. a Knight of the Golden Fleece; it has even been said that the gorgeous collar of the order lent to him for life, was the very collar worn over the most sacred shoulders of his Majesty Philip II., the mainstay of the Inquisition, the "demon of the South." Was the world not highly, almost incredibly improved and enlightened when such an honor could be conferred on a commoner and a Protestant? What more could anybody expect or wish for? Unluckily, the world at large proved so desperately selfish, so unaccountably ambitious, that it was not satisfied with everything by looking at the Golden Fleece on M. Guizot's neck.

In religious matters he was the same man. When a small and long-persecuted minority could boast that so great a thinker and ruler was born and remained one of them, ought they not to be proud of his leadership, and cheerfully submit to his dictates? He was by no means an extreme Calvinist. Indeed nothing could be easier than showing by his own speeches, his books, and his lately published testament, that though he was the head of the orthodox party among us, he was very far from being unimpeachable in his self-ordained orthodoxy. But he could not bear to see Protestants differing from him or using more liberty of thought than he wanted for himself. In 1836 he wrote in the *Revue Française* his famous paper on "Roman Catholicism, Protestantism, and Philosophy in France." Therein he attempted to show that these three modes of religious thought and life, having been long established in the country, ought to subsist henceforth side by side, renouncing every attempt at proselytism, abiding just where they were, and never trespassing over each other's bounds. None of the three accepted this impossible truce, and the Roman Church, helped by M. Guizot himself and his friends on every occasion, has greatly added to her power. Nor did the Protestants consent to the strange kind of petrification proposed by him. My father published a "Lettre à M. Guizot, ancien, (elder,) De L'Eglise Réformée de Paris." The pamphlet was most courteous and friendly, but firm, showing that no church, no sect, no philosophical system could stand still; that the spirit of proselytism and conquest, the missionary spirit, is not only legitimate but necessary to the mental health and spiritual life. M. Guizot's wrath was great against one of the pastors of his own church daring publicly to answer him, and not agreeing with his views. From that time he sided more and more with the exclusive party, following therein the turn of his mind, and the bias of his temper.

In the Reformed Church of France, the leading party in the synods, or general assemblies of pastors and elders, has always been more or less intensely Calvinist and intolerant, though there was also a milder and more liberal minority, of which Amyrant, and other Professors at Saumur, were the most celebrated leaders. It has been recently shown, by irresistible historical evidence, that the Protestant movement in France was on the increase from 1512 to 1560. It then included people of all kinds; the first scientific men, and eminent artists, lawyers, courtiers, as well as peasants; women as well as men, a number of priests, several bishops, a cardinal. But in 1559 met the first synod, at Paris, braving, with fearless faith, the scaffold and the stake of Henry II. They framed the strictest rules for thought and action. They undertook to decide what every member of the Church was to believe and how he ought to believe. Their confession of faith and their discipline included the minute subtleties of dogmatics and the most trivial actions of every-day life. The synods, and, under them, the consistories, enforced obedience to all their laws and by-laws by sending for offenders, to be admonished, punished in different ways, or even expelled. A layman who had encroached upon the rights of the ministry, a preacher or writer who had swerved from the orthodox line of thought, a lady who danced or curled her hair, were amenable to these tribunals. The synods, with their intolerance and exactions, drove back many people to the Church of Rome, and prevented many more from coming over to Protestantism.

As long as the Church was recognized by the State, from 1584 to 1685, synods had the countenance and the check of a Royal Commissioner's presence. However, after 1660, Louis XIV. never permitted them to assemble. But eight times, at least, under his two successors, they met *au désert*, *i. e.*, at some [illegible] secret places in the fields, the woods

and the mountains, generally in the range of the Cévennes. When Napoleon, no friend to Parliamentary government of any kind, in 1802, officially recognized the churches, he purposely ignored the old synods; he created only consistories without any connecting link between or over them. Fifty years later, when Napoleon III reorganized many institutions of all kinds, he established over the consistories a "Central Council." This body was to have been elective, but the first members were chosen by the sovereign and the promised election never came. All the ministers of the second Empire who had anything to do with our Church, were gained over by Guizot to the orthodox interest, with the sole exception of M. Baroche, who saw where he wanted to lead him, viz.: to a most iniquitious spoliation of one party by the other.

It is not generally known how powerful Guizot contrived to remain under the Emperor and the Republic. To the last he was the leading member of the three sections of the Institut, where most political men in France covet a seat, (the Académie Française, the Académie des Inscriptions, and the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques.) Moreover he had friends or creatures in all the ministerial offices, and especially in the Council of State, a very influential and ultra-conservative Roman Catholic body. He remained the centre of a very powerful coterie, and held the leading strings of sundry political intrigues to the last day of his life. Always conspiring with the priests, the legitimists, and sometimes with the Bonapartists against the Republicans and against civil and especially religious liberty.

In the Consistory of Paris Guizot took violent measures against liberal pastors, with one exception. The only liberal pastor who remains in that Church of more than thirty thousand members, (one-half and more being liberals,) is M. Montandon, an aged man, who is highly respected and beloved for his piety and devotion to the children and the poor. He is, at the same time, orthodox in his dogmatical views, and a stanch friend to religious freedom; he is one of our most excellent leaders, and his case is far from rare, the question being not for or against this or that dogma, but for or against the liberty of our consciences. Though the orthodox party have in their own hands the consistory, all the churches, (four large and seven small ones,) and the salaries of eight pastors, the great majority of the church members are liberal.

In France no religious liberty exists. According to the law no more than twenty persons can meet twice, either for political or religious purposes, without a special permission being given to them by the Home Secretary or his agents, and a second permission by the Police, who have the right to declare the building chosen, unsuitable. In 1852, Napoleon III. formally recognized the Protestant free churches then extant, and by this measure the church founded by M. De Pressensé's father in 1831, and some others are out of the reach of mischief. Our liberal Church of St. André having been opened later, exists but on sufferance, and may at any time be closed either by the Minister or the Police.

M. Guizot was aware of those facts when, in 1861, he wrote his book, *L'Eglise et la Société Chrétiennes*. Therein he declared that the orthodox must not expel their liberal brethren from the church, since out of her pale they have no liberty to reckon upon. Later he forgot what he had written, and did all he could to strip one-half of the Protestants of France of everything belonging to them in the Church. It seemed to him and his friends that the most convenient way to spoliate us was to re-establish the old synods. It was evidently impossible to revive with them the whole of their old inquisitorial powers, but some of them could remain and could be brought to bear upon liberal Protestants. They succeeded in persuading M. Jules Simon, Secretary of State under President Thiers, who, however, wrote a letter to M. Martin Paschoud giving the strongest assurance that whatever the synod did, no spoliation should be tolerated, and both parties in the Church should remain in full possession of every one of their rights and belongings. This promise had been solemnly renewed by the next Ministers—M. De Fourtou and M. Batbie. But the good words of a Minister last no longer than his power, while his evil deeds remain in full force after him.

M. Thiers reluctantly consented to the reopening of synods. The powerful orthodox "coterie" prepared for a division of French Protestants, managed in such a way as to stifle the voice of liberal majorities by cutting them up in small bits annexed to orthodox constituencies. This, a most treacherous proceeding, was much in use during the Empire; the Consistory of Paris and the synod made great use of the experience earned in that service by one of them—M. Mettetal, who was "Chef de la Première Division à la Préfecture de Police" during the reign of the last Bonaparte. The elections to the synod were got up to give the orthodox party a majority; but it was only of fourteen. (There were ninety members.)

Under the leadership of M. Guizot the synod was conducted with great partiality. He accused some Pastors of Paris in the most shocking terms; and when one of them, a member of the synod, rose to answer him, he opposed his being heard. The synod, by a majority of two, decided against the right of a man who had been grossly calumniated to make himself heard. This is but one episode, but it shows whether we had fair play or foul.

The synod voted a test on confession of faith (they called it a minimum of faith, and it is rather insignificant and flat); they decided that whoever refused that test should be blotted out of the list of members, and vote no more in the triennial elections for the consistories. By this means all liberals being deprived of their vote, all consistories, even if there is only an imperceptible number of orthodox members in the church, must henceforth be nominated by these only. (The consistories nominate and depose the Pastors.)

All creeds and tests have been utterly unknown in our Church, at least in this century and, in fact, much longer. We were all born and bred, or received into the Church by baptism and by the communion and even ordained as pastors or elected as elders without having ever had anything to do with tests or creeds.

Guizot succeeded, not without some trouble, in thrusting this test upon the Government and the "Conseil d'Etat." They certainly had no right, being Roman Catholics, to rule over Protestant consciences. But the power of the man was greater than it was supposed to be. When Thiers, his rival of old, took Paris, paid off the Prussians, and liberated as much of the French soil as could be freed, Guizot headed secretly the opposition against him, and under his active and effective direction, his pupil, M. De Broglie, overthrew M. Thiers. Now, his other friend and pupil, Gen. De Chabaud La Tour, is Home Secretary; Guizot's son-in-law, M. De Witt, is Under Secretary; and a bitterly ultra-Catholic Orleanist, Viscount De Cumont, is Minister of Public Instruction, Worship, and Arts. Those gentlemen are despotic to the core, and show it every day by their violence against the press. The Viscount's three last freaks were depriving of their offices at Toulon, Bordeaux, and Paris, Profs. Barry and Fabre, and the widely-known and highly-respected Mme. Pape Carpentier, because in teaching history, philosophy, and in supervising infants' and girls' schools they have not been subservient enough to the priests, though all three are Roman Catholics. It would be no honor to the French Protestants to be excepted from such persecution.

They have their full share of it. Gen. Chabaud La Tour being one of the most violent members of the Parisian Consistory and of the synod has also the advantage of being a Judge, and a most hard one, in his own case. The last blow, or at least the decisive one, they struck a few days ago. The consistories who have protested against the synods, or who cannot obey their ordinances, (of the hundred consistories remaining after the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, fifty-two have not obeyed the synod,) have elected their new members this year according to the old law, the only one they can recognize. The Minister has just declared all those elections void, ordering every consistory to refuse the right of voting to any person who does not accept the test, all non-subscribers being no more members of the Church.

The Viscount's letter arrived at Nimes during the session of an annual Conference of Pastors and Elders. Eighty-five from different parts of France, but mostly from the old historical churches of Languedoc and the Cévennes, were present. They unanimously voted that they cannot and will not obey. The consistory at Nimes also wrote a very firm though courteous and moderate refusal to the Minister, who pretends to prescribe to our consciences a minimum of Protestant faith. Delegates have been named, a common fund created, and we are prepared to resist, even as our forefathers did in more dangerous days.

Never, since Louis XIV. revoked Henri IV.'s Edict of Nantes, was the Reformed Church of France in so critical a position.

In your free country, secession would be the remedy. To us this way to right ourselves is not open For this there are three reasons:

First—Many of us will not give up to our despoilers whatever belonged to our fathers in the Church and abandon to the usurpers whatever they wish to usurp. (They pretend to make us lose legally the very name of Reformed Protestants.) Second—Many will not suffer that old and glorious Church to lose the comprehensive and brotherly shape God and history, long sufferings, and long study of the gospel had given her, to become a straitened and hard sect. Third—If we renounce our legal rights in her we lose all liberty and must depend on our very persecutors for leave to worship together in numbers of more than twenty.

If the Government deposes all the Pastors and all the lay members of the consistories who reject the new test, either in itself or because it is a test, it is impossible to foretell the result. The agitation among the old Protestant population in the south of France (who are in great majority liberals) is already great. What is attempted there is nothing else than forcing a large majority to bear the yoke of an insignificant minority.

What, for instance, shall happen at Nimes? In that old Roman town, the centre of Southern Protestantism from the days of Henri IV., are fifteen thousand Protestants, of whom less than three hundred are orthodox. There are three churches, schools, &c. If M. De Cumont's will is done, a new register, bearing the three hundred names, ought to be prepared. These alone shall be members of the Church, elect an orthodox consistory, dispossess the fifteen thousand of their three churches, their schools, funds, &c., expel the Pastors, and give their stipend to orthodox preachers, &c. If the fifteen thousand wish to worship together, they must be approved by the Prefect, and the place they choose must be also approved by the Mayor. Now, this Prefect and the Mayor are ardent ultra-Catholics, open foes to Protestantism, and, above all, to liberal Protestants. They will think it their duty to hinder every free movement of our friends.

MM. De Broglie, De Cumont, and Chabaud La Tour are to M. Guizot what were to Turenne the eight marshals created after his death: the same value in very small change. It has been truly said of their leader that after destroying by despotic obstinacy and blindness his monarchy, he did all he could to destroy in the same way his Church. What he begun his worthy successors, though much smaller men, eagerly continue.

The present state of things under their management, is this: France is a Republic where a man, especially in office, may declare himself a Legitimist, a Bonapartist, an Orleanist, and act as such without risk; but if he declares himself a Republican, even the most moderate of Republicans, he puts himself in a very bad predicament. Likewise, the Reformed Church is a Protestant body, whose elders, like Guizot, Chabaud, Mettetal, and others, vote publicly with the ultra-Catholics in all religious matters of general import, and where no Liberal rector, or elder, or member can remain without signing a test dictated by his own brethren, and forced upon him by his worst enemies purposely to get rid of him.

I hope I have made intelligible how the clouds, long gathering over our head, burst at last. If you wish for fresh information on the results of the crisis, I may undertake to write somewhat later a second letter.

ATHANASE COQUEREL, FILS.

THE "MIND-READER."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have carefully read in your issue of to-day your report of Dr. G. M. Beard's lecture on "Counterfeits of Science." The inference is strong that "Brown, the mind-reader," is one of the most formidable of these counterfeits, as a considerable portion of the lecture is devoted to him. What particular science Brown is a counterfeit of Dr. Beard fails to tell us.

I find myself classed by the Doctor with Spiritualists, clairvoyants, mediums, jugglers, magicians, fortune-tellers, and other tricksters. This classification I utterly repudiate as incorrect, and, so far as he is concerned, dishonest, as he well knows that I do not attribute my peculiar mental power to any supermundane influence or intelligence, but that, on the contrary, I have always claimed the power to be original with myself, and as much my own as the sense of taste or the faculty of hearing; it therefore only remains for me to reply to that portion of Dr. Beard's lecture which assumes me to be a fraud in the sense that I am informed by physical impressions while claiming to be impressed mentally. The Doctor is so persistent in utterly refusing to believe in the possibility of the power I claim to, and in fact do possess, that proofs which were sufficient to satisfy some of the most eminent of the Faculty of Yale College, made no impression whatever upon his ironclad theory of "involuntary muscular action," which Prof. Brewer declared absurd in view of the fact that I had performed tests where the only connecting link was a copper wire over 200 feet long. I can only account for this persistency by the philosophy contained in the old couplet:

> "A man convinced against his will
> Is of the same opinion still."

Dr. Beard gratuitously assumes that I am an "uneducated youth" from the West. The question of education does not enter into the problem. I am willing, however, to admit that I have not had, as a preparation for the graver duties of life, four years of billiards and boating at a popular university, which privilege I understand Dr. Beard enjoyed; my education was of a different character.

The difference between Dr. Beard and the eminent scientists with whom he presumes to differ, regarding my peculiar powers, is that he has an unyielding theory of his own, which all facts must fit or be discarded by him as fraudential, and unworthy of consideration, while true students of science admit all *facts* and form their theories upon the substantial foundation of positive knowledge scientifically acquired.

I deny that Dr. G. M. Beard is competent to investigate the phenomena in my case, and I base my assertion upon the ground that his premise, *i.e.*, that I am a fraud, is an erroneous assumption; consequently any conclusions drawn from this premise must be incorrect.

The question before the public between Dr. Beard and myself, as I have before intimated, resolves itself simply into a question of honesty. I have had no opportunity to inform myself as to his credentials in that respect, and my opinion of him is only a matter of observation and inference, but if he can come before an audience with one-half the weight of testimony that I can produce, his character as an honest man will be at once confirmed.

I purpose at an early date to give an entertainment in Brooklyn, upon which occasion I shall be happy to place myself in the hands of a committee selected by the audience, and to perform such tests as may be suggested, and it would afford me great satisfaction should the audience select the best-known among the distinguished scientific and professional gentlemen of the city. I have nothing to fear from honest investigation, however thorough and scientific.

I shall bring with me no paraphernalia, no cabinet, and no confederates. I shall not go into a trance or spasms, nor will I be controlled by a disembodied spirit or any other influence outside of my own personality. I shall not require a darkened room, or a circle of joined hands, or music, good, bad, or indifferent—in short, I shall not require any one of the many conditions required by those who claim to act through the agency of spirits.

I have no objection to Dr. Beard as one of the committee, should the audience desire his presence. I have no controversy with him, and I dismiss him and his pretensions by remarking that this popinjay had the sublime effrontery to talk of "science" in the presence of some of the most eminent of the scientific gentlemen connected with Yale, and was severely snubbed for his pains, and I am not now, and shall not be hereafter, surprised to hear of him as having lectured before any society that will listen to him.

He comes before the public as an alarmist—always a suspicious character—and while it is not my mission to warn an intelligent public against fraud in their midst, I cannot refrain from cautioning them against accepting the conclusions of sawdust scientists who have books to sell or lectures to deliver.

The following quotation from the West Haven *Journal* is an apt conclusion to my letter:

> The attempt of Dr. Beard, of New-York, to expose Mr. Brown as a fraud, and his letters and actions in regard to the subject, seem to have resulted in exposing himself as the fraud, and given rise to a general feeling of contempt for that individual's proffered services.

J. R. BROWN, "The Mind-reader."

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Nov. 20, 1874.

REPAIRING BROKEN SCREWS.

Mr. H. W. Pendred, civil engineer, writes to the London *Standard* to say that he has a scheme patented for repairing broken propeller shafts, even at sea and in the heaviest weather, and in addition he also introduces elasticity into the shaft between the engines and the screw, so that vibration and danger of fracture of shaft or screw are reduced to a minimum.

THANKSGIVING.

HOW THE DAY WAS OBSERVED.

ALL CLASSES PARTICIPATE IN THE CELEBRATION—THE POOR NOT NEGLECTED—ENTERTAINMENTS AT THE SEVERAL CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

With the exception of the Fourth of July, there is no day looked forward to with more eagerness by the juvenile members of the community than "Thanksgiving Day." Few of them, perhaps, have any idea of the origin of the anniversary, and fewer still of its real significance. To them it is really a day of thanksgiving, a day of fun and frolic, a day which relieves them of their school tasks and leaves them free to enjoy themselves as they think fit. Parental control is released, and the boys are permitted to follow the targeteers and enjoy a sight of the fantasticals. They come home with rosy cheeks and good appetites, prepared to enjoy the best which their homes afford. It is true indeed that many a humble house lacked what is most associated with the day—a good turky—but nevertheless the poorest domicile had something wherewith to commemorate the day, and there were but few who felt discontented. It was a day of thanksgiving, too, to many a hard-worked employe, to whom a day of rest was no small privilege, but there were many of the working classes who doubtless could ill afford to be idle for even one day. The regular employes and salaried hands of all the large business houses usually receive pay for all holidays, but it is feared that among the smaller houses there are some who deduct the day's wages from their hands, when paying them at the close of the week. This is felt as a hardship, and creates an unkindly feeling between the employer and the employe, which has a tendency to make the day unpleasant for one party or the other. The mechanic and day laborer, who are in the enjoyment of work, did not, it must be said, grumble at the loss of a day's wages. On the contrary, many of them were heard to express gratitude to God for His goodness to them. Looking around, they said they had a special cause for thanksgiving, when they saw so many of their own class suffering for want of employment. Business in the City, was, of course, entirely suspended, and business men rested for the day. A review of the past year showed them many things to be grateful for. While the volume of business transacted was not so large as that of 1873 previous to the panic, still a safer and a sounder trade was done, and they felt that they stood on a firmer basis. Before the panic there was overtrading and long credits; now the reverse is the case, and the effect is that all parties are benefited thereby. Perhaps the year has not proved a "thanksgiving" one to the bulls and bears of Wall street; but in a negative sense it has, for if no large fortunes have been made no disastrous losses have fallen among them. In stocks the year has been rather a depressed one; but there were no failures of any importance either in the stock market or among the mercantile community. It was, therefore, fitting that all classes should join in celebrating the day and in emulating the practice so well begun over two centuries and a half ago by the New-England Puritans. Divine service was celebrated in all the Episcopal churches in this City, Protestant and Roman Catholic, and also in most of the dissenting churches, and appropriate sermons were preached in several of them. In nearly all the private institutions of a charitable nature the inmates were provided with a substantial dinner, those in connection with the Children's Aid Society surpassing all others in their efforts to make the day a pleasant one. The inmates of the institutions on Randall's and Hart's Islands were supplied with a Thanksgiving dinner, while the prisoners in the Tombs were made happy by Mr. Barnard, of the House of Industry, who supplied them with plenty of fowl, beef, vegetables, and confectionery. Below will be found a detailed account of the manner in which the day was celebrated in this City.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

About 100 boys ate their Thanksgiving dinner at the Eleventh Ward Boys' Lodging-house, No. 709 East Eleventh street, at 7 P. M. yesterday. Turkey, vegetables, pies, apples, and coffee, made up the bill of fare, for all of which they were indebted to the generosity of Mr. D. Willis James. Dinner over, the boys assembled in the school-room, and, after addresses from several of their visitors, went through a variety of exercises, comprising singing, recitations, and dialogues. A number of ladies and gentlemen, among whom was the giver of the feast, witnessed these performances. The evening was spent pleasantly and happily, and the boys acquitted themselves in a manner that did credit to their Superintendent, Mr. M. Dupuy. Mrs. Brown, the matron, showed much efficiency by the very creditable way in which the feast was prepared.

At the Sixteenth Ward Boys' Lodging-house the Thanksgiving dinner, which was provided by the Messrs. Roosevelt, of Maiden lane, was partaken of by about 100 boys at 4:30 P. M. A substantial meal, consisting of roast turkey, ice-cream, and cake, was furnished, and full justice was done to it by the juveniles. After dinner addresses were made by several of the gentlemen present, and the boys then displayed their accomplishments in singing, recitations, &c. A number of ladies and gentlemen were present during the exercises, and complimented Mr. and Mrs. J. Gourley, the Superintendent and matron of the institution, upon the capital order and care observed throughout.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

As usual, the Five Points House of Industry occupied a prominent place yesterday among the benevolent institutions that spread an abundant supply of homely fare for the homeless and destitute poor of the City. In no previous year were the preparations for Thanksgiving Day made upon a larger scale by the managers of this institution, and the number of persons to whom a substantial dinner was supplied was, perhaps, larger than on any former occasion. Situated in a locality in which hundreds of families live who are, at best, in very poor circumstances, and often reduced by poverty and its attendant train of evils to a state of the most pitiful destitution, nowhere in the City is beneficence more needed or attended with better results. Yesterday the Superintendent, Mr. Barnard, supplied a substantial dinner to nearly 2,000 persons. From an early hour in the forenoon until late in the evening, the House of Industry was besieged by crowds of men, women, and children, including the deaf and the dumb, the blind and the lame, all of whom were provided for. In order to prevent the building from being overcrowded two policemen were stationed upon each entrance to preserve order. The exercises of the children of the institution commenced at 12 o'clock, in the chapel, in the presence of a large number of visitors, and were very creditably performed. Afterward the children, numbering about 500, were provided with an excellent dinner of poultry, vegetables, and pies. When they retired the dining halls were thrown open to the crowds waiting outside, over 1,000 of whom were supplied with substantial fare. During the evening a constant stream of visitors kept passing in and out through the institution, and all expressed themselves highly gratified at the results they had witnessed.

THE RIVINGTON STREET LODGING-HOUSE.

At the Rivington Street Lodging-house of the Children's Aid Society, 150 newsboys, bootblacks, peddlers, and others sat down to an excellent dinner, generously provided by Henry E. Hawley, Esq. The bill of fare consisted of roast turkey, plum pudding, cake, cranberries, vegetables, and fruit. Many of the poor boys were very thinly clad, and seemed to have suffered from the cold upon the streets, but as soon as they entered the house they proceeded to the dining-room, where two furnaces gave out a heat that soon raised their spirits. Dinner was served at 7:30 o'clock, and the boys did ample justice to the feast. After dinner they assembled in the large school-room, which was tastefully decorated with blooming plants and hanging baskets of flowers and ferns. Mr. Henry E. Hawley, their generous benefactor, presided, and gave the boys some wholesome advice. Addresses were also delivered by a number of other visitors, and the boys sang a variety of spirited songs. At the close a cordial vote of thanks was given to Mr. Hawley for providing the dinner, and also to the matron, Mrs. Calder, for the excellent manner in which it was prepared.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FOR THE AGED.

The inmates of St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue, were yesterday made partakers of the good things so plentifully provided in all the benevolent institutions of the City. This establishment is conducted by the Sisters of Charity, and contains at present 200 old ladies, representing almost every grade of society. In the morning Rev. Father Duranquet, of Sixteenth Street Roman Catholic Church, celebrated mass in the chapel of the Home, at which all the inmates except the invalids were present. After dinner those who have friends in the City, and who were able to leave the institution, went to visit them. As the greater portion of the inmates, however, are homeless and friendless, with few exceptions all remained in the apartments and spent the day in religious exercises, or assembled in groups in the halls and sewing-rooms to converse together, just as their respective tastes dictated. Each of the inmates of this excellent institution is provided with a comfortable room, well lighted and thoroughly ventilated; and such an air of comfort and cleanliness is everywhere apparent as renders the establishment in every sense of the word a model home.

THE PROTESTANT HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The pupils of the Protestant Half-orphan Asylum, in West Tenth street, to the number of 210, were supplied with an abundance of poultry, pies, and puddings for dinner, and during the afternoon a variety of innocent recreations were arranged for their amusement. The children expressed their delight at the festivities, and never seemed tired of showing their gratitude to the managers of the institution for their kindness and liberality. Each child received a present of the value of $1, which, with the dinner, was presented by Miss Spencer, who thus contributed nearly $500 to promote the comfort of the children.

THE GIRLS' HOME.

At the Girls' Home, in St. Mark's place, the Superintendent of the institution, Mrs. A. S. Henley, provided for the comfort of over forty girls, who were furnished with an excellent dinner. In the evening a tea party was given, at which a large number of girls were present, and enjoyed the hospitality of the Home. This institution is well adapted to meet the requirements of a large class of girls who have no permanent home, and who find in it a secure retreat from the various ills and dangers of city life. The rooms are well ventilated and an air of scrupulous neatness pervades the establishment.

THE NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

A bountiful repast was set before the 440 boys and 105 girls now in this institution at 12 o'clock yesterday. Roast turkey, and all the usual concomitants served on Thanksgiving Day, were provided in abundance. Owing to the fact that yesterday was the general monthly visiting day, it was found impossible to have the evening entertainment, as had been originally designed. Fully 1,000 visitors, consisting of the parents and friends of the inmates, were admitted, and were entertained with music by the band, made up entirely of boys belonging to the Asylum. The Superintendent, Mr. E. M. Carpenter, announced, with much gratification, the fact that there was not a single patient in the hospital, and that every child in the house had taken his place at the dinner-table. The entertainment which was postponed will come off on Thursday next.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

At the Colored Orphan Asylum, on One Hundred and Forty-third street, near the Boulevard, a regular Thanksgiving dinner was provided for the 280 inmates, at 1 P. M, yesterday, by the managers of the institution. Exercises were held in the chapel at 12 o'clock M., and addresses were made by Mr. Williams, the Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and othhrs The asylum was visited during the day by a number of the ladies and gentlemen interested in its welfare. Mr. Hutchinson, the Superintendent, received much praise for the able manner in which everything was done.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.

Nearly 1,000 children were provided with a substantial dinner at the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New-Bowery. After dinner the children were agreeably entertained by a variety of exercises in singing, recitations, &c., during which a large number of visitors were present. About 200 poor persons living in the neighborhood of the Mission were also supplied with an abundance of substantial food.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

At the Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East Thirtieth street, several hundred children were welcomed and abundantly supplied with an excellent dinner of poultry, vegetables, pies, and other delicacies. Arrangements were also made to supply the 2,000 children attending the eleven industrial schools under the management of the Guardian Society with a Thanksgiving dinner.

THANKSGIVING AT ST. STEPHEN'S.

The ladies in charge of the fair being held in connection with St. Stephen's Church gave an entertainment yesterday, which was largely attended. An appropriate programme of music was performed by an efficient band, and a very enjoyable time was spent by those who visited the tastefully-decorated hall in the course of the evening.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

At the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince and Mott streets, the children of the institution were comfortably provided for. A substantial dinner was supplied to them, and during the afternoon cheerful recreations were arranged for their amusement by the managers. At the Orphan Asylum in Madison avenue, corner of Fifty-first street, similar festivities were provided for upward of 1,500 children, and in the evening an entertainment was given at which a large number of the friends of the institution were present.

DINNER AT THE ELEVENTH WARD BOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.

An old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner was provided by Mr. D. Willis James for the regular lodgers at the Eleventh Street Lodging-house. The dinner, consisting of a plentiful supply of roast turkey, with all the other requisites, was served at 7 P. M. After the substantials had disappeared, dessert was brought on; dessert with the lads who frequent lodging-houses is not an every-day occurrence, and the sight of numberless pumpkin and mince pies created an extraordinary sensation. After the pies were eaten apples were given to all present, and thus the feast was closed. When the tables were cleared, the boys assembled in the large chapel connected with the institution and participated in a programme of exercises of a very interesting character. Several of the lads volunteered to sing songs, the remainder joining in the chorus. Hymns were also sung. Several ladies who were present played instrumental pieces, and others sang for the entertainment of the boys. A company of children from one of the industrial schools, by singing some sweet songs, greatly contributed toward the success of the festival. A reading was also volunteered by one of the pupils of the Wooster street public school. The chapel was crowded by an interested company of ladies and gentlemen drawn together by the announcement of the dinner to be given at the institution. Short addresses were made by Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst, Col. How, and others. Besides the gentlemen we have named, there were present on the platform Dr. Murray, Mr. Green, and Dr. Crampton. At the close of the festival, the lads, (some ninety in number,) gave a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. James for the splendid dinner he had given them, and to the company present for the share they had taken in making Thanksgiving Day a happy and memorable one to them.

THE UNION HOME AND SHOOL FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.

Thanksgiving Day at the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first street and the Boulevard, in which there are 180 boys and seventy girls, was observed in regular old-fashioned style yesterday. A general holiday was given to all hands, and a bountiful dinner of roast turkey and other good things was served. No regular order of exercises was gone through with, and the boys and girls amused themselves as they best pleased, with games and songs. Owing to the efforts of Mr. J. S. Johnston, the Superintendent of the boys', and Mrs. E. Hall, the matron of the girls' department, everything went off harmoniously and successfully. During the day the band of the institution, organized wholly from among the boys belonging to the asylum, discoursed a variety of national and other airs. The dinner was made up partly by the house, and partly by general donations.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

At the House of Industry and Home of the Friendless, No. 32 East Thirty-second street, a generous Thanksgiving dinner was furnished by the friends of the institution for nearly 500 persons, adult and juvenile. The dinner was served at an early hour in order that all might get through in time to join in the afternoon exercises. Besides the 150 friendless young women and the 100 children who are cared for in the establishment, a large number of children from outside schools of the institution were dined. At the table each child had its plate heaped full of good things, and free permission to carry off what was not eaten was accorded, and acted upon on to the letter. At 2 and 7 P. M., singing, recitations, and calisthenic exercises were gone through with by the pupils, Rev. Mr. Kirk, of Orange, making a pleasing and appropriate opening address. A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended during the day and evening. The lady President, Mrs. C. C. North; Mrs. S. R. I. Bennett, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. S. A. Stone, Treasurer; Mrs. Harris Wilson, Recording Secretary, and other officers were present, and added greatly to the success of the day.

THE DAY AMONG THE GERMANS.

Among the Germans the day was generally observed as a holiday. Under the auspices of the numerous German societies and clubs, special festivities had been arranged, which came off during the evening at the head-quarters of the different organizations. Among the most notable of the associations which prepared and enjoyed these organized gala events were the Arion Sharpshooters, at Arion Hall, St. Mark's place; Cadet Corps, New-Yorker Turnverein, at Washington Park; Harmonie Vocal Society, at Germania Assembly Rooms; Liederhein Vocal Society, at its hall, No. 9 Second avenue; New-Yorker Sing Academie, at Helvetia Assembly Rooms; Mozart Verein, at Turn Halle; the Dramatic Society Erheiterung, at Dramatic Hall. In addition, the German theatres and music halls on the east side were largely attended.

THE TOMBS.

The prisoners in the Tombs, to the number of 333, were supplied with an excellent dinner through the benevolence of Mr. Barnard, of the Five Points House of Industry, who sent the Warden 320 pounds of turkey, 114 pounds of chicken, 150 pounds of corned pork, 150 mince pies, with a liberal supply of vegetables. Services were held in the morning by Rev. Mr. Betzger, at which the prisoners were present, and in the afternoon all expressed themselves deeply grateful to the institution that so generously provided for their comfort.

THE PENITENTIARY AND REFORMATORY.

On Blackwell's Island no special change was made in the fare given the prisoners beyond whatever extra allowance of vegetables could be afforded from the prison gardens. On Randall's Island a supply of cake was given to the children and the lunatics.

BROOKLYN.

The day in Brooklyn was celebrated in a very quiet manner. Business generally was suspended, and in churches of all denominations special thanksgiving services were held. A person wishing to spend the day pleasantly met his chief difficulty in selecting one from the many enjoyable entertainments offered. The theatres were crowded at the matinée and evening performances, and for those who eschew theatres there were amusements quite as pleasant, if less exciting, in the shape of church concerts, lectures, and other sedate entertainments. A large number of target companies paraded through the streets, but there was a noticeable and gratifying absence of the rowdyism which is too often attendant on similar displays. At the Raymond Street Jail, Sheriff Williams provided the prisoners with a good dinner. At the Penitentiary, a concert was given in the chapel, and such reasonable relaxation of the rules permitted as was consistent with the safe-keeping of the prisoners. At the various institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Charity the inmates were furnished with a good Thanksgiving dinner. At the Newsboys' Home and at the other public and private charitable institutions in the city, prayers in the morning and turkey in the afternoon filled up the programme.

LONG ISLAND.

Union Thanksgiving services were held in various places on the island—Jamaica, Newtown, Flushing, Huntington, Babylon, Riverhead, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.—and the day was generally observed as a holiday.

The new Episcopal chapel at Flatbush was opened yesterday, for the first time, for combined dedication and Thanksgiving services, Bishop Littlejohn preaching the dedication sermon in the forenoon. Regular services will be held in the chapel on and after Sunday next. Rev. J. W. Braden is Rector.

At the Hempstead Driving Park there was a sweepstakes trot in the afternoon, open to all comers, for $50, and a raffle for a fat heifer in the evening.

The ladies of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Patchogue had their annual turkey supper, of which there will be a "second edition" this evening, proceeds for the benefit of the Pastor; and there was a grand ball at East Moriches in the evening.

The water celebration in Flushing did not take place, as expected, but was postponed until the 3d of December.

STATEN ISLAND.

Thanksgiving Day was generally observed as a holiday on Staten Island, all places of business being closed after 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and many of the more respectable drinking saloons being closed during the day. Services were held in most of the churches and by the chaplains in most of the public institutions about the island. Four hundred old and worn-out sailors at the Snug Harbor, New-Brighton, were provided with a roast turkey dinner, and the steward at the Seamen's Retreat at Stapleton furnished a cart load of turkeys and other niceties for the sick and disabled seamen in that institution. The "ragamuffins" turned out in full force and paraded the streets of the villages on horseback and in wagons, dressed in all sorts of fantastic array. The Tully Guards, of Tompkinsville, made a parade through the streets on a target excursion. The Staten Island sportsmen had trotting, running, and hurdle racing, and the Richmond County Shooting Association had pigeon, turkey, and target shooting at the Sea View Driving Park at New-Dorp. The woods throughout the island were filled during the day with gunners from New-York and Brooklyn. In the evening there were concerts in the Baptist Church at Mariner's Harbor, in St. Paul's Methodist Church at Pleasant Plains, and in the Bethel Church, Tottenville.

THANKSGIVING IN NEW-JERSEY.

Thanksgiving Day was duly observed throughout all sections of New-Jersey. Services were held in all the Protestant Churches in various parts of the State. In Hudson County services were held in the North Baptist Church, First Universalist, the Wayne Street Methodist Church, and others in Jersey City, and in Trinity Church, Hoboken. The attendance at each was reasonably large. On the race-course in West-side Park and on the race-course at Secaucus there were trotting matches. Hops and balls were held in most of the public halls throughout the county.

In Newark, special religious services were held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, and union services in two other churches. The altar and the front of Grace Church were decorated with sheaves of wheat, flowers, and fruit, and morning services were held. In Christ Church there was a harvest-home festival for children at 9:30 A. M., and an hour later the regular services were held. The Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists of Roseville held union services in the Baptist Church, where addresses were delivered by the respective Pastors of the three churches. In the Franklin Street Church there were recitations, dialogues, and singing by the children. The Ladies' Parsonage Aid Society of the same church had a tea meeting in the evening, in the basement of the church.

In Paterson, besides the usual services, there were a Fair in Odd-fellows' Hall for the benefit of the new Catholic Church on Totowa avenue, and another in Washington Hall, under the auspices of the Cross Street M. E. Church; and a concert in the lecture-room of the Willis Street Baptist Church. The Fifth Regiment of New-Jersey Veterans of Newark spent the day at the Falls in target shooting.

In New-Brunswick the ladies of the Pitman M. E. Church gave a sociable in Washington Hall; in St. Peter's Hall the Y. M. C. A., a literary organization, gave a dramatic exhibition.

The German ladies of Elizabethport gave a sociable in Arnold's Hall, and in the Gymnasium on Grove street the Phil Kearney Guards held a promenade concert.

THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

"A FIRE ON THE HEARTH."

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Bellows at All Souls' Church.

Yesterday Rev. Dr. Bellows preached a sermon at All Souls' Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, on "The Duties of the Reopening Season of Home Life." His text was chosen from the thirty-sixth chapter of Jeremiah, twenty-third verse—"A fire on the hearth." He said, after a brief introduction, that Thanksgiving was a day consecrated to thoughts and recollections of home, when all could seek the roof-tree under which their childhood had been passed, and where thanksgivings seemed more tender and heartfelt than in any other spot on earth. The day recalled our parents, our lost brothers and sisters, our early teachers and schoolmates, many long dead. It brought home absent children, collected relatives and dependents, opened hearts to the poor, made us think of the less fortunate in our circle of blood relation, and made us dwell more fondly on our domestic joys and affections. What a throbbing of home-seeking pulses beat in the trains that on Wednesday hurried to New-England from the Grand Central Depot! How many happy eyes yesterday morning looked forth from the old homesteads of the country upon the familiar fields and village churches, school-houses, and smoking chimneys of the neighborhood, where first the returned had drawn the breath of life, and entered upon the happy existence which has since known so many various and saddening experiences. Forty millions of people were assembled to day to offer thanksgiving for the blessing of the harvest just gathered into granaries and barns; for the privileges of free institutions; for the opportunities of an unrestricted commerce, industry, and trade; and above all, for safe, well-stored, and happy homes. The first fire on the hearth was always a significant and almost an affecting incident. The hearths and the altars of all nations have had a common sanctity, and their names have together passed inseparably into the serious rhetoric of patriotism and piety. The hearthstone was indeed the corner-stone of home and society. Not even were temples of religion possible except where homes already existed in sacred independence. And when war ravaged communities, or invaded towns and cities, it held the altars less holy than the homes, and quartered its soldiery or its sick rather in the churches than within the private threshold. If every other part of a city or village were destroyed with flame and cannon, there always remained the chimnies and the yawning fireplaces, raising their protecting fingers, and frowning with their black portentous mouths against the outrage or the misfortune. The preacher next referred to the many happy reminiscences that clustered around the recollections of the fire on the hearth. "Who," said he, "was so unfortunate as not to have known a 'mother's room'—shrine, cradle, nursery, refuge, altar, and bier!" How it was remembered! The white curtain that opened to show the pallid and yet proud and smiling mother, as God sent, one by one, the little flock, and new babes, in the nurses' important arms, showed their downy heads and received their first kiss from brothers and sisters; the medicine closet, at which every infant ailment, from the cut finger to the headache, through all the half-coveted and thoroughly enjoyable diseases of childhood, found their solace and cure; the knees where the boy, hurt, mortified, or grieved, came to bury his unhappy head and pour and hide his relieving tears in the lap where he flung his joys and sorrows. The Doctor then pictured all the well-known scenes of mother's life, remarking that the temple we are—reared by our affections, experience, and conscience—the great structure made of thoughts and emotions that were, in substance, like Heaven's throne, had no holier pearls than those where still brightened the fires that were kindled first in the hearths of home. He felt a little jealous at the modern improvements, which threatened the literal existence of the fire on the hearth. Moreover, he thought it a serious loss that our underground kitchens were making our wives and mothers less skillful in culinary arts, and so depriving them of some part of their claim on our dependent affections and gratitude. It seemed that women lost vastly more than they gained by a fashionable ignorance of what used to be thought essential domestic economies. Dr. Bellows thought that a woman who should not know how to make bread or cook an ordinary dinner was an unpardonable defalcation of office, a breach of trust, which had been reposed in her from the time of the first wife and mother. No woman, however gently bred, could, in a shifting and ever-changeful country, tell how soon she might be required to learn and to do the humblest offices of home; and many such a one had suffered tortures of mortification and actually lost the affections of her husband from her total helplessness. He counseled every newly-married woman to learn for herself, if she did not already know, the great elementary lessons in the culinary art which lies at the foundation of the independence, the comfort and the good temper as well as the health, the cheerfulness and the economy of home. She was not out of the power of her domestics till she was thus well informed. Her complaints were unreasonable, her counsels doubtful, her orders wasteful, her control feeble, her very approbation worthless, till she knew how things should be done. Above all, let not mothers, who themselves once knew, allow their daughters to grow up in ignorance of them They would be frivolous and ill-furnished young women, whatever accomplishments they might possess without this fundamental training. The moment school was done with, a young woman should, for an hour or two every day, take lessons in culinary and in other departments of housekeeping—should actually learn experimentally in the kitchen and laundry and at the family work-table the great radical uses of hands. So flagrant and so disastrous had become our self-indulgent domestic habits in this respect, that Dr. Bellows had resolved to make this lesson a part of sacred instruction. He considered as another evil connected with our domestic architecture the burying of our domestics in an under-layer where they ceased to be integral parts of the family. The whole theory of poor domestics was poor mistresses. Then, too, there was no more important fire on the hearth than that which warmed the apartment where the children's studies go on. And with judicious parents there was no question of more interest and anxiety than that which recurred with every closing September, Where shall I send my children to school? For boys up to fourteen. Dr. Bellows thought public schools better than private, because the true Democratic equality based on the actual ability and faithfulness of the pupil was learned there. He was not in favor of sending young men destined for business through college, for they came out unfitted to begin low enough down to acquire a thorough business training. In regard to young women, he said there were excellent private schools for those really desirous to improve, and for those who were not, it was perhaps indifferent what school they attend. He next referred to education at home and in boarding-schools, and he thought that, all things being equal, there was nothing like home teaching. In conclusion he urged that people should kindle their hearts with their hearths, cleanse the channels of their affection with the flues of their chimneys; let their souls burn with love to God and service to Christ, and their children would be children of God, their homes heavenly habitations, their water one endless spring, and the fires on their hearths would be fanned with the breath of the Holy Spirit.

WHAT OUR HAPPINESS CONSISTS OF.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Dix, at Trinity Church.

The services at Trinity Church were of the usual attractive character, and were participated in by a large number of worshipers. The Thanksgiving sermon was preached by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Dix, who took his text from Acts xvii., 24: "God that made the world and all things therein is Lord of heaven and earth." This is, said the preacher, the sublime commencement of St. Paul's address to the men of Athens; the abrupt announcement of the word of life, in the hearing of the most learned, the most self-satisfied, and the most ignorant of all who ever deemed themselves wise. It has been alleged of the religion of Christ that it took its rise in a sea of myths and fables, and that its records are but stories told, as it were, in the darkness by garrulous tongues for the amusement of the simple. But never was any false statement more easily exposed than that has been. Christ came in an age of darkness indeed, yet not in darkness such as man understands by that word. The age was dark with ignorance of God and with the views which flow from such lack of knowledge; but, judged by our human standards, it was an age of light. It was brilliant with the splendors of philosophy, literature, and art. The sun of this world was shining with a marvelous radiance, and the earth, far and near, was illuminated by its beams. There were great scholars and students, great logicians and statesmen, great poets, sculptors, and painters. Superb cities drew the attention of surrounding nations, and invited pilgrims by the report of their magnificence. Men ripe in learning and venerable with years were teaching of all subjects, and pretending to explain all mysteries, and to impart all knowledge. It was a proud, conceited, highly-educated age: it was as far as any age could be from credulity; nay, men never were richer since the world began in the products of human effort and invention. In no obscure period of time, in no dim era of myth and fable, was our holy religion born, but, on the contrary, at the very hour in which that sun which man has ever worshiped was at the meridian, and when he rejoiced in whatever light and warmth it is able to give. But with all this the Gospel came as a light into a dark place. The paganism of those days was a highly-educated, intelligent, refined, and luxurious paganism, but like all paganism, it was intensely ignorant where knowledge is most wanted; utterly in the dark, where most of all it concerns man to be able to see, and weak just where we need to be strong. What knowledge had they of God? What assurance of a future life? What certainty on any subject? What sincere, reverent regard to virtue and righteousness? What ingenuous, manly hatred of sin? As for God, they were all at sea, ranging from theory to theory, lost in dense fogs, blown hither and thither by every wind; none knowing what to believe; none able to convince others, till, from denial to denial and from system to system, it came to this, that men remained mere skeptics, doubting everything, even their own real existence. That was the dark side of the picture, and remember what the other side was. How rich, how warm, how shining, with worldly wisdom, elegance, and culture, with art, with accomplishments, with beauty that we still admire when we read the annals or consider the vestiges of those classic days. And then and there did our religion come to the birth, and in the midst of all that blaze of worldly glory, which, however, is but darkness to the eye of God, did Jesus Christ appear; and at Athens, in the centre of those riches of infidel and unconsecrated wealth, did St. Paul stand forth, and abruptly and sublimely begin his address by reciting the first article of the everlasting creed, "I believe in God, the Father Almighty, creator of heaven and earth, and ruler of the same from age to age." "God, that made the world and all things therein, is Lord of heaven and earth." With that he began; with that all have begun; with that all must begin who combat paganism in their day. Read it with attention, that speech on Mars' Hill; reflect to whom it was made, and what their condition was, and you must perceive that there is hardly anything so great in the records of the apostolic labors. It must have been a grand discourse, and it is as fresh as ever to-day, and all days, even unto the end of the world. Now that your attention has been directed to these momentous words, let us next consider their application to ourselves on the present occasion, so full of interest for us all. We are assembled to keep our annual Thanksgiving Day; to offer thanks and praise to Almighty God for the fruits of the earth and all the blessings of this merciful providence. This is really a sublime action. We are, in substance, uttering our profession of faith in an Almighty being who made the world and all things therein, and who continues to govern that world, those heavens which he made. To him do we give thanks for everything; for the sunshine and the rain; for the nights and the days; for what has been reaped from the face of the earth, and for what has come to us of other kinds of toil; for life continued through one more twelvemonth, for our being, our reason, and all endowments of soul and body; all these and much more than there is time to mention are included in the action of thanks this day. But no more clear or true confession could be made of our adherence to the old faith as Paul preached it on Mars' Hill, for there is and can be no room for misunderstanding the purport of a day and a service like the present. God made the world and us; God has given us another year, and every blessing we have is from Him. Such is what we say and mean in assembling together. And, to make the parallel exact, you have but to call to mind what all of us know so well, that this is a strange age of the world; that there has come a great falling away from simple faith, and that, in many respects, we can trace, in the community about us, the features of that same old paganism which fled disfigured and abashed before the grave countenances and sweet, calm faces of the Lord Jesus Christ and His apostles, in the day when light broke from heaven on the darkness of the skeptical and sensual world, and when the brief but piercing word of truth came with divine refreshment to the deafened ears and weary hearts of men. It cannot be too often repeated or plainly stated—it is one of the most momentous facts of this day—that, in many quarters and to a striking extent, the paganism of past days is again finding favor in the eyes of our contemporaries. This is not an alarming fact; it is an intensely interesting and most weighty fact. There is everything in it to fix our attention; there is very little to make us fear. Men have gone back in considerable numbers, and are going back more and more every day, to pagan thoughts, doubts, habits, and morals. The world has revolved around some centre, until we are brought back to the view of those old battle-fields on which the Prince of this world and his adherents were beaten so long ago by the hosts of heaven and the Son of Man. Yet there is this great difference between the old and the latter days, that wherever it was then but a voice or two here and there which broke upon that awful stillness of spiritual death, at present we have a world full of witnesses, and a great living voice which never can be stilled. The Church of Christ, wheresoever spread over the whole earth, adheres to her sacred trust, and is incessantly declaring the truth, whatever be the rate of the growth of error. A day like this, wherein through the whole land believing men assemble in their respective places of worship to call on the name of the Lord and confess that He is the author and giver of all that they have received, has great power in counteracting the mischief wrought in other days by the presumptuous and the profane. This is a declaration of faith in God Almighty, as creator, governor, and preserver of the world and man, which in its simple, quiet earnestness is not lost on human ears and human hearts, even as it is heard and accepted on high. Perhaps this day could not be better spent than in some reflections on our faith and our duties in connection with the present acts of worship. Let us never forget that we have certain things to do, chiefly these: To hold fast the profession of a true creed, and to live as becomes it. Be it so that the old pagan follies, errors, and feebleness of thought, conviction, and aim be returning hideously through the world; this is no time for cowardly Christians, for men afraid or ashamed to confess their faith. Let us not be such, but ready to speak boldly in the name of God, remembering that what we say is the grandest of all that can be said, and that we have behind us the venerable sanctions of all ages of faith since men began to inquire and think. We rest upon the past; we do but repeat the best of all the utterances of those centuries which have rolled by. We are witnesses of a line which shall never be broken—the confessors of the true God. There are great encouragements meanwhile. The first is found in the deep interest of the world in religion. Again, we have encouragement in the thought that men are drawing toward each other, and, as we hope, getting a little nearer to a practical realization of the communion of saints. As a church, we have reason to be thankful for the failure of efforts, never more persistently or conscientiously made, to infringe the liberty which we enjoy, and to lower the tone and standard of our corporate life. And, more generally, it is to be hoped that there is a growing appreciation of what is becoming in Divine worship, and a tendency to retrace steps which have resulted in a degradation of the outward forms of religion and in a loss of her spiritual power. Nor do we forget God's mercies toward us, as individuals, during the year which is marked for us as past by the recurrence of this festal day. Each one knows what those mercies have been; let no one omit to give thanks to Him to whom the praise is due. Sad indeed must be the lot, cold and desolate the dwelling, dreary the soul of the man who, in a day like this, kindles no fire on the altar of his heart—has no prayer to offer, no thanks to give. It is not so with us. We are not of those who are without God in the world. Our happiness consists mainly in the thought of Him who has made us so happy. We know that nothing comes by chance, and when we rejoice we rejoice the more because we believe that it is our Heavenly Father who has put the song into our hearts, and the warmth and gladness into our lives. May He continue those mercies and blessings to us, and give us the grace to be more and more thankful every day. Finally, brethren, let us note the signs of the times, the passing of the days, the creeping forward of the Winter, the approach of the great seasons and feasts of the calendar; and let us remember what the Lord requires of us and be forward to do it. Let us beware of distractions, of a contentious and dissatisfied spirit, of narrowness of mind and contracted sympathies; of forgetfulness of God and indifference to the wants and distresses of our neighbors. Let us not lose the substance in grasping at shadows, nor mistake the outward show for the inward power in those things which concern the welfare of the soul. In the midst of a lax society, let us—wherein many prophesy falsely while numbers run to hear—hold fast our faith without wavering, and let us ask the Lord's help in the effort to live consistently according to what we believe.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at Plymouth Church.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached a sermon to his congregation yesterday morning in Plymouth Church. As usual, the church was thronged to its fullest capacity. The full strength of the choir was present, numbering eighty voices, and at 11 o'clock opened the services by singing an anthem from Zundell. After reading and prayer, the choir sang the "Thanksgiving Hymn," by Zundell. Mr. Beecher took his text from the twentieth verse of the fourth chapter of the First Corinthians: "For the kingdom of God is not in word, but in power." Mr. Beecher said that he proposed to look at the world, in review of the past up to the present time, in its relation to moral and religious progress. He did not propose to go into statistics to show the increase and prosperous condition of churches, or even schools. Statistics were valuable on many accounts, but would you think of judging of the condition of agriculture by going into a factory or warehouse and taking an account of the various agricultural implements contained therein? No. You would be obliged to seek out the result of the work performed by such implements. You must take notice of the products, and also observe the quality of the soil and seed planted therein. Not growing, but full-grown institutions were to stand the test of advancement. It was the power already attained, not the word or teaching which was to be considered. Never before in the world's history had human intelligence reached so high a plane as it has at the present time. Such strides had been made in diffusing general intelligence among the people of the world that even the oldest dynasties found it safer and easier to administer their governments with an educated people. The more intelligent the army, the more efficient; the better informed the statesman the stronger the State. Even among the wildest theorists of government, education now held a prominent place as a part of their policy. Ignorant men are saying everywhere: "We may die ignorant ourselves, but our children shall be taught." The power of the human brain made men free, not statutes and enactments. The sciences which were not long since confined to a select few were now quite the common property of the people. The doctor used to know all about medicine and anatomy exclusively, and it was only through him and by him that the sick could be cured according to rule. Now, the father and the mother were good physicians to their children and each other. The lawyer formerly had the exclusive monopoly of the science of the law, and all were obliged to be clients. Now, there is scarcely a merchant or man of business who is not well educated in the law of the land. So with the minister. The pulpit formerly laid down the orthodox theology with "Thus saith the Lord." Men had long since been emancipated from such slavery, and were doing their own thinking and worshiping according to their own consciences. All the truths of God had been unfolded by this power, this knowledge in the soul of man. God had not revealed His kingdom in word, but by means of this power in the mind of mankind. All theology was mental philosophy, and that philosophy had wrought out the truths of the present religion. So it is that every new truth discovered in modern times disturbs the old theology. Many complain that the Church of to-day is not that of our fathers. The preacher thanked God that it was not. We could not go back to Calvinism. It was this theological reform which kept the Church from perishing. Every man should have the privilege of worshiping God as he pleased. He might draw lines on a blackboard with a crayon, and call it preaching and serving God, and so it would be if he believed in it. The preacher averred the liberty of all men to believe in the Pope, and in his Cardinals, and Bishops, and Deacons. But he claimed the liberty to believe himself in other things. Men could not all think alike till all the races of the earth spoke the same language and were gathered under one Government; and that would never be till all the stars were melted into one globe. Instead of one Church, there would most likely be more than existed at present. The Bible was the word, but not the power, of the kingdom of God. That power was in the soul of man which had grown with the progress of manhood. Finally the social and family life of people had been strengthened and not weakened, though some averred to the contrary. The family was still the place alone of all others where it was possible to have a government ruled entirely by love. So long as this principle of love in the family existed, you might destroy everything else, even the Bible, and there would be moral and religious progress in society. If it were possible to govern communities and nations on the principle of the family, all would be well. As proof that society had improved, and that mankind was living better in the present than in the past, he instanced the fact that the poorest laborers of our own day were living in better houses than the patricians of Athens in the time of Phidias; that ninety per cent. of the laboring mechanics of New-York City lived more comfortably and in more refinement than the barons of Queen Elizabeth. As an instance of the progressive virtue of our own society and Government within the last ten years, repudiation had been repudiated, corrupt municipal rings and courts had been broken up and replaced by wholesome institutions. This progressive virtue was not all our own either, but belonged to the nations of the earth. Germany, which a few years ago was dotted with governments like a checker-board, wrangling with each other, had now become one of the most splendid empires of the world. England was silently doing away with its old governmental abuses. Russia, the young giant, was rapidly coming forward from the barbaric North into wealth, civilization and power. Austria and France had declared for popular education, and even Italy and poor priest-ridden old Spain were struggling to be free, with fair prospects of success. There was abundant reason, said Mr. Beecher in conclusion, for thankfulness at this time, in this age, for the mercies of God in the advancement of the world and humanity.

INDIANA.

SUIT AGAINST THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SCRIPHOLDERS' CLAIM AGAINST THE STATE—PROBABLE ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Nov. 23, 1874.

During the early Summer Jonathan K. Gapen, of New-York, well known for years as the acting agent of the State of Indiana for the payment of the interest on its foreign debt at the house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., filed a complaint against the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal to compel them to sell the canal property, its lands and franchises, for the payment in whole or in part of the scrip known as canal scrip, held by former Indiana creditors residing in America, in Holland, in England, and in France. In that complaint Mr. Gapen stated himself to be the owner of $575,606 of the $9,000,000 of such canal scrip, and asked that any other scripholders might be permitted to unite with him in the suit, paying *pro rata* the expense and so sharing the proceeds, if any. Mr. Gapen at that time had a suit pending in Fountain County to the same effect, and still another suit was begun in Vigo County, having, partially at least, a like end in view. These suits have all been discontinued and consolidated in an action just begun on the equity side of the United States District Court. Mr. Gapen is the orator of the court in this case. His bill is one of great length, setting forth the oft-reiterated circumstances under which this scrip came into existence. Strictly, of course, the determination of this suit could have no effect upon the liability of the State for the old canal debt; but it is suggestive of the sensitiveness of the public mind upon this matter that the publication of this suit of Mr. Gapen's has set everybody to talking, the papers to writing, and not a few well-known members of "The Canal Ring" to frequent and ominous consultation. This canal debt is the Banquo of Indiana legislation. Despite the efforts made to lay it, each recurring biennial session of the Legislature finds the job in reasonable health and strength, and with a patient importunity auguring of final success, occupying the old familiar place in the lobby. It is not necessary to repeat at length the history of this debt. In 1846, by the adjustment of the old internal improvement debt of the State, the Wabash and Erie Canal, with its tolls, water rents, lands, &c., was given over to the creditors of the State in payment of one-half of the total debt, upon which interest had been in default for many years. There has always been a difference of opinion between the people and officers of the State and the holders of the canal scrip as to the liability of the State for its payment. By the terms of the agreement, made on behalf of the foreign creditors by Mr. Charles Butler with the Legislature, in 1845, the payment of this canal scrip was to be charged solely upon the canal, and "the faith and general revenues of the State were forever released." Of course at that time it was believed that the canal, when completed to the City of Evansville, on the Ohio River, would prove a valuable and paying water-way, else neither the creditors would have accepted it nor the State have provided for a redemption within twenty years, by payment of the principal, of the debt charged against it. But, contrary to expectation, the canal proved worthless, and the effort has been a persistent one on the part of the scrip-holders to have the State, by legislative action, reassume the canal and the payment of the scrip, amounting, with interest, to more than thirteen millions of dollars. The scrip-holders claim that the State violated its pledge, and revived its liability for the debt by depreciating the value of the canal from the chartering of railroads. These railroads took the place of the canal in the transporting of freight, and thus prevented it from developing into a valuable property. The State has constantly assumed the position that the half of the debt charged upon the canal was practically extinguished, and that the scrip-holders were simply men who had voluntarily made what afterward proved to be a bad bargain. In a word, this has been, and still is, the attitude of the two parties, and the question has been a disturbing one in the State for nearly twenty years. It has formed the *pièce de résistance* of almost every message since the days of Gov. Whitcomb, under whose administration the arrangement with the creditors of the State was effected, and, unless I much mistake, will soon again be engrossing a large share of public attention in one way or another.

Mr. John Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, was the owner of forty-one out of 191 of the old internal improvement bonds, which were not surrendered under the Butler adjustment, the General Government holding sixty-seven of them, purchased for the Indian trust fund. Mr. Garrett brought suit in the Carroll County Court for payment of his bonds, and the Legislature, acting under the urgent appeals and advice of Gov. Morton, and then of Gov. Baker, made a direct appropriation of the money for the payment of the Garrett bonds, and of all others of similar nature. It is easy to see how the sale of the canal for payment of these Garrett bonds would have given the scripholders a strong case for the payment of their claims, and Govs. Morton and Baker elaborately discussed the entire case in their messages to the Legislature in 1866 and 1867. The action of the Legislature, and the consequent failure of the Garrett suit, has not quieted the efforts of the scripholders to force the assumption of their scrip. They have constantly impressed upon the Legislature the equities of their case, beginning so far back as 1857, and reviving the effort with great zeal in 1867. In 1857 the Legislature passed a resolution declaring that "under the Constitution the General Assembly had no power to purchase the Wabash and Erie Canal, and if it had, such purchase would be unwise, impolitic, and injurious to the best interests of the people." This resolution stopped the scripholders for the time; but by 1867 they had grown so importunate that a constitutional amendment was passed, intended to prevent forever the assumption of the canal. By our Constitution an amendment must be passed by two successive Legislatures, and then ratified by the people at a general election. This amendment has a strange history. It was properly passed by one Legislature, but when it came to be taken up by the next one no record of its passage could be found in the journal of one of the Houses. This discovery created considerable stir at the time, and there were loud insinuations of "improper influence," it being published that during that session of the Legislature a private meeting of interested parties was held at the residence of a prominent Democratic politician, whereat arrangements were entered into for raising half a million dollars to defray the expenses of defeating the constitutional amendment, and securing an easement through the Legislature. Notwithstanding this clerical defect the amendment was passed by the second Legislature, and, the emergency being pressing, Gov. Baker ordered a special election, at which the amendment was adopted by a large majority, and the Governor duly issued his proclamation declaring it a part of the Constitution. It was hoped that this amendment had given the canal debt its eternal quietus; but it was not long until the rumor prevailed that the amendment was to be attacked, both on the ground of the clerical error I have pointed out, and because the Governor ordered a *special* election, instead of waiting for the next *general* election. Meetings of scripholders, and the representatives of scripholders have been held in this city within the past few months, and the commencement of this Gapen suit just at this juncture is doubtless for the purpose of securing "a starter." The next Legislature being of an uncertain complexion—the probabilities being that no party will be strictly responsible for legislation—affords a splendid opportunity for lobbying, and it will be memorialized and lobbied in this interest, and the attempt made, at least, to get a report from a committee *quasi* favorable to the scripholders. More than this would not be politic at present. The future will be left to take care of itself, the defects in the manner of its adoption being relied upon to defeat the legal operation of the amendment to the Constitution as a bar to the payment of the debt by the State. If Mr. Gapen could secure a decree, and compel a sale of the canal and its lands, the small sum they would bring in comparison to the total amount of the scrip would be used as an argument to show how the State had put off a property, worth so infinitely little because of the State's own acts, in discharge of a just debt which it was now fully able to assume and arrange to pay in full.

A significant feature is this: New-York is the centre of the class of men interested in forcing this debt of millions upon the State of Indiana. One of your daily newspapers, started recently, may prove to be the mouth-piece of these gentlemen. In one of its earliest issues it published a leading editorial on "Democratic Repudiation in Indiana," in which it said that "repudiation was no new thing with them;" [Indianians;] and, after a lengthy recapitulation of the Butler settlement, concluded that "one-half the money loaned the State [by the internal improvement bondholders] has been wholly lost, and lost, too, in a great measure, by its own action. As it received every dollar of the money for which the bonds were originally issued, it was bound by every principle of honor and fair dealing to repay every dollar, more especially as the very works that destroyed the value of the canal have trebled its population and more than quadrupled its wealth." This movement on the New-York side of the Ring has, or will soon have, its counterpart in action here. I have not attempted to argue the case; that is done elaborately in the messages of Morton and Baker. I am sure the attempt will be made, in some guise or other, to take a step forward this Winter in consummating the sale of the canal to the State, and I have sketched some of the salient points in the history and present status of the scheme. I know of nothing that would provoke such a universal storm of indignation throughout the State as a bold avowal of this purpose; hence the steps will be taken in muffled feet, and by a tortuous route. But the scripholders want their money; there are millions involved in this sale, and only seventy-six members of a State Legislature. Arithmetic and a knowledge of the weakness of human nature suggest that the danger of this heavy debt is not so distant as many fondly hope, and the few most deeply interested strenuously assert.

INDIANOPOLIS, BLOONINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

The placing of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway in the hands of a Receiver, on Saturday last, by order of the Circuit Court of Champaign County, Ill., was not entirely unexpected, although it was hoped and believed that the company had surmounted the heaviest of its financial difficulties. This road has made a gallant struggle, long continued and manly, and ought to come out of the crucible like refined gold. The line is an outgrowth of a local road—the Indianapolis and Crawfordsville—itself built under many discouragements, and only by the most persistent energy of its President, Col. Samuel Wilson. Gradually the line extended, and under the Presidency of B. E. Smith, of Ohio, and the general management of C. W. Smith, both old railroad men, and brothers of William Henry Smith, general agent of the Western Associated Press, the line was lengthened to within ten miles of Bloomington, and has been operated that distance from this city since 1867. It is a heavily-built road, constructed when material and equipment were at the highest, and in consequence an enormous bonded debt was the result. In its earlier days its traffic did not pay sufficient to meet interest account, and keep up current expenses and repairs; and when its business developed—it has had for two years and a half a tremendous business—it had no time to attend to repairs, if its receipts had not all been swallowed up in meeting the liabilities that had constantly increased. It wasted away at both ends, and was in danger of deteriorating so badly as to extinguish the value of its bonded securities. In this condition the receivership of Gen. George B. Wright, of Ohio, was agreed upon, and a better day will soon dawn for this favorite Indianapolis line. It cannot be harassed with suits; all its receipts can be applied to the work of paying off pressing indebtedness, and gradually the repairs of the road will be undertaken and completed. Gen. Wight is Chairman of the Western Bureau of Railway Commissioners under the Saratoga Convention, a man of experience and good executive ability, probably the very best person that could have been selected for the important task.

A HORSE TRADE.

HOW ARBITRATION SETTLED A COMPLICATED CASE DOWN IN MAINE.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Nov. 24.

In the course of human events a minor son of E. H. Stewart, of Lewiston, felt himself a judge of horse-flesh and meeting Jeremiah Murphy in Lewiston, cracked his whip, and said he: "How will you swap horses?" Now Jeremiah Murphy had that sort of a beast in his barn whose possession impoverishes a man just in proportion as you increase their number. The heir of the house of Stewart had a nag, not entirely thoroughbred, but an animal for which his father paid about $80. Mr. Murphy at last induced the minor son to believe that his own horse was as good as his father's, and probably a little better: for the son swapped even with Murphy, entering the caveat, as he claims, that if the father did not confirm the bargain he would bring the horse back.

The senior Stewart was indignant at the trade; for, says he to his junior: "You are badly cheated; carry the horse right back." The dutiful minor did as ordered, but Murphy did not believe in backing out and trading back, and thus wasting valuable time. Murphy declined to trade back, and the son returned. The elder Stewart led the horse again to Murphy, with no better success, and finally hitched him at Murphy's door and left. Murphy let the horse loose. The beast, after wandering about the streets, was finally taken by Mr. Mace, a special policeman, to Mr. Doten, the pound-keeper. Mr. Doten firmly intrenched in this ancient office behind ancient laws, declined to harbor the equine tramp unless the fee pre-ordained by law, was forthcoming. Mr. Stewart would not advance the fee; neither would Mr. Murphy. The beast was nobody's horse. He wandered over to East Avenue and was harbored for a while by Ex-Mayor Stevens. Afterward the horse was turned into the Franklin Company's pasture until the advent of cold weather brought affairs to a crisis. Stewart entered a suit against Murphy to recover the value of the horse.

Monday morning Stewart and Murphy appeared before his Honor, Judge Knowlton, and an informal hearing was had. The Judge gave the parties good advice, and warned Murphy that it would take a year to decide the suit, and that meantime the City Marshal would have a bill of $3 a week for keeping the horse, which would be collected of whoever lost the suit. As the Judge proceeds, Murphy plainly grows more tender.

"I will give or take $25, and take or surrender both horses," says Murphy. Stewart declines the shrewd proposition, as he thinks he would thus be paying $25 for Murphy's "old crazy bones."

"I will submit the matter to three men of our choosing," says Murphy. On the spot Stewart assents. Judge Knowlton, Mr. Mace, and Lawyer Stetson are agreed on, and they speedily reach a conclusion, under which Stewart takes his own horse; Murphy regains the wandering beast. Murphy and Stewart again sit together on the same bench, and talk like reasonable fellow-citizens. We commend the Murphy-Stewart process of swapping horses and swapping back as tedious to be sure, but as far more sensible and far less procrastinating and costly than going to law about it.

DEMAND FOR AMERICAN GOODS.

The Boston *Traveller* of Tuesday evening, 24th inst., says: "The large manufacturing corporations are receiving large orders for Africa, China, India, and South America. One mill in Lowell has been running full time the last month on drills for the India trade. The foreign markets, that have had the monopoly almost of furnishing these large outlying districts, are falling off in their orders, while American goods are demanding attention and receiving liberal orders. During the past month one house in this city has sold 10,000 packages for export, a remarkable instance and a sufficient commentary in itself. The lowest prices for our manufactured goods have been reached, and a reaction is now certain. With a population of over forty millions and an export demand for our principal products that cannot be overlooked or counteracted, there is nothing to hinder a healthful and profitable trade except in the imagination of those who are always seeking for some reason upon which they can excite the fears and the prejudices of the people. It is true, nevertheless, that we have run too much to machinery and products, but the evil is remedying itself. The check on foreign imports, and the depression of our railroad securities abroad, form a combination that will equalize our foreign credits. The dry goods credit of this city never was better, and where deficiencies and exceptions occur they are outside the legitimate trade, and are confined to speculators."

WARD'S ISLAND.

ITS ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY.

SKETCH OF ITS INSTITUTIONS, OLD AND NEW—THEIR INMATES AND THEIR TREATMENT—THE SUPERINTENDENT'S STRANGE DISCOVERY—THE OLD EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

On a chart of New-York Bay and rivers drawn in 1728, Ward's Island is named Buchanna's, or Buchannan's Island, and at that time there was only one building upon it, and that stood on the south end, and was called the "Still-house." It was a distillery. At the beginning of this century, Ward's Island was known as the Great Barn Island, and a factory was located on it about where the Verplanck State Emigrant Hospital now stands. At the same period the East River was spanned by a stone bridge that rested on piers at the north-west end of the island, and at the foot of what is now known as One Hundred and Fourteenth street. This was a veritable East River bridge, and it is now costing the Government a good deal of trouble to remove its remains. For some time back engineers have been engaged in grappling for beams and uprooting from the bed of the stream the abutments and masonry remnants which have so long been obstacles to navigation. The name the island now bears was derived from the family of the Wards, whose homestead still defies the weather and age, and is the present residence of the Protestant Chaplain of the island. The Wards no longer live upon the farms of their ancestry, but the estate is in the hands of the State and City, doing good service to the community and immigrants. There are about 220 acres in the island, 120 of which have been in possession of the Commissioners of Emigration since 1847, and 100 in that of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. It is with the bailiwick of the Emigration Commission that this article will deal, showing the extent and value of the work accomplished, and the class of people benefited.

The buildings and institutions on the island devoted to the service of immigrants are: The Verplank State Emigrant Hospital, the corner-stone of which was laid Aug. 10, 1864. It is built of brick, with hollow walls, timber floors, slate roof, and brown-stone water tables, belts, sills, and cornices. The hospital is composed of five buildings, arranged upon the pavilion plan, connected by wide corridors, although preserving the advantages of separate buildings. The connections are used as sanitoriums by convalescent patients. The hospital has ten wards, each having a dining-room, nurses'-room, kitchen, scullery, bath, sink, &c. The wards accommodate 300 beds, which can be doubled if necessary. In the first story are several chambers, such as the apothecaries' and physicians' offices. The third story of the centre building contains the operating theatre, instrument-room, museum, and ward for severe surgical cases. The hospital is warmed by steam and is thoroughly ventilated. The other buildings are the four-story brick pavilions on the north-west for fever and contagious diseases, the barracks for destitute males, the old frame dispensary building, which is now about to be vacated and the patients to be transferred to a new brick building; then come the three doctors' houses, the Engineer's and the Superintendent's; the three-story brick building of three wards for surgical patients, the general dining hall, a two-story brick building for healthy inmates, the dock buildings and boat-houses, the Protestant chapel and reading-room, the lying-in hospital and fever hospital for females, a three-story brick building, the top of which is also devoted to the use of contagious cases; then the nursery for children, with the school-rooms for the young, and the refuge building, divided as follows: the southern wing for boys, the centre building for a store-house, and the northern wing a female refuge, wherein destitute women and children are located. Then there is the old Lunatic Asylum, which is now being filled up as a hospital for consumptive patients, and further along is the new lunatic asylum. This building merits a word of description. It consists of a group of six pavilions one story high, except that one which fronts west and is a three-story building. The centre pavilion contains the boilers, drying apparatus, and wash-tubs. All the other pavilions are wards. This edifice, which stands on the south side of the island, overlooks the East River, and from the windows of its centre building a full view of the two great cities and the rivers and even a glimpse of the Sound can be had. It was begun in 1870, and has been in process of improvement ever since. The resident physician, Dr. Mann, whose pretty little two-story cottage is adjacent to his charge, keeps as many of the convalescent inmates as will be benefited by labor busy grading and improving the grounds surrounding the asylum. A slope is being graded toward the river, and plats and beds for floriculture are in course of construction. Next year the Spring will clothe these rough surfaces of loam and clay with green grass and pretty flowers, and shade-trees will be set out to shelter and adorn the spot. Even now the insane patients, one hundred and sixty-eight in all, have been provided by the Superintendent, under Commissioner Stephenson's directions, with carefully-leveled and fenced play-grounds, which are entered from the wards by doors. The men have one to themselves as also have the women. The building itself is fitted up in the most comfortable manner possible, with every appurtenance and contrivance necessary to the proper and successful conduct of the asylum. There are bath-rooms, closets, dining-rooms, and piazzas. And every ward has a large door communicating with the fire-escape, which, by the way, is a well-constructed stairway with wooden step-covers and landings and iron balustrades. The place is heated by steam, and is supplied with Croton water. And this brings us to the reservoir, which can hold 1,000,000 gallons of Croton water, supplied from New-York City through mains that cross the river-bed at two points—One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Eleventh streets.

Besides the buildings and departments above mentioned there are on the Emigration reservation the gas-houses, which contain four benches of three retorts each, of which two are running and two are in reserve, and a gas holder of 16,500 cubic feet capacity. Then there are the stable buildings, coal yards, work shops, in which the inmates are expected to help, and the fire engine-house, containing the steamer with 1,500 feet of hose. In case of an alarm of fire all the officers of the island are to assemble in the large square north of the Verplanck Hospital, and the engineers manage the engine. There are likewise the Roman Catholic chapel, the residence of its Pastor, Rev. J. Prachensky; bakery, boiler-houses, and cuisine for the hospital.

Thus it may be seen how important a settlement or group of institutions Ward's Island has become in less than thirty years. A glance at its inmates and their habits will show the class it reaches. In the first place, emigrants alone are supposed to occupy its wards and chambers of refuge. They are chiefly persons who are destitute and helpless either from sickness or impecuniosity. A great many, however, are persons sent by the Commissioners to the Superintendent for safe-keeping until their friends send or come to take them to remote parts of the country. Numbers of the inmates have money and valuables, which the Commissioners are anxious to save from the rapacity of the emigrant boarding-house swindlers, who infest Castle Garden and the lower portion of New York City. Others are the wives and children of men who live far West, and await their dear ones' arrival at Castle Garden, either to send them money or to come for them. On the 25th there were ten such parties, six of whom were single men, and four families. Frequently sad incidents, involving serious disappointment, separate the almost re-united relatives. For example, this week a young German woman arrived by the ocean steamer, the City of London, to join her husband in Milwaukee. The day the vessel got in her baby was born, and died six hours after its birth. With difficulty the young mother was removed to the Castle Garden, and remained there for two days in a precarious condition. She gave her husband's address in Milwaukee, and he was telegraphed to come on. She had to be moved to Ward's Island, according to custom, when deemed able to bear the transfer, and she was taken care of by the Superintendent, Col. Krehbiel. Her husband will arrive this week to take her home, but she has already gone to that long home whence she never will return. She died yesterday.

Ward's Island is truly the home of the friendless. Every year it receives and feeds thousands of the unfortunate who being total strangers in New-York have neither money nor acquaintances to aid them. The hard times always fill the Houses of Refuge in this place, and the numbers in them are no poor indication of the condition of the floating population of unskilled laborers. When it is bad the Refuge is filled; when it is fair the Refuge is thinly populated. Just now there are 887 inmates of all classes in the institutions—366 females and 521 males. Last year at this time there were 1,285 inmates—455 females and 830 males. The difference, it will be perceived, is 398 in favor of 1874. There are 464 people in the hospital, 168 in the Insane Asylum, and 168 in the Houses of Refuge.

The inmates, in the opinion of physicians are well fed. The following is the dietary table:

Breakfast.—Pure coffee, ½ ounce to one pint of water; milk, 2 ounces; sugar, 1 ounce; bread, 8 ounces; hominy, 1 ounce, and oatmeal 1 ounce, (alternate days;) molasses, ½ ounce. *Supper.*—Tea, 1-6th ounce to one pint of water; milk, 2 ounces; sugar, 1 ounce; bread, 8 ounces; butter, ½ ounce; dried apples, stewed, 4 ounces per week.

Dinner.—Sunday—Corned beef, (bone included,) 10 ounces; vegetables, 4 ounces; potatoes, 4 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; rice, 1 ounce; molasses, ½ ounce. Monday—Boiled beef, (bone included,) 10 ounces; beef soup, 1 pint; bread, 4 ounces; vegetables, 4 ounces; potatoes, 4 ounces. Tuesday—Boiled mutton, (bone included,) 12 ounces; mutton soup, 1 pint; bread, 4 ounces; vegetables, 4 ounces; potatoes, 4 ounces; rice, 1 ounce; molasses, ½ ounce. Wednesday—Roast beef, (bone included,) 10 ounces; vegetable soup, 1 pint; bread, 4 ounces; vegetables, 4 ounces; potatoes, 4 ounces; Women with nursing children, to receive 1 pint of milk additional per day. Children between four and twelve years of age to receive 1 pint of milk, 8 ounces of meat, and 1 pound of bread per day. Children from weaning time up to four years of age to receive 2 pints of milk, with 1 pound of bread per day. The following extras will be furnished for the very sick in lieu of regular rations: Beef tea (of strength of 1 pound of beef to the quart,) poultry, milk, beef-steak, (best,) eggs, white sugar, crackers, corn starch, oranges, lemons, and oysters.

Thursday—Boiled beef, (bone included,) 10 ounces; beef soup, 1 pint; bread, 4 ounces; vegetables, 4 ounces; potatoes, 4 ounces; rice, 1 ounce; molasses, ½ ounce. Friday—Cod-fish, boiled, (bone included,) 6 ounces; bean or pea soup, 1 pint; bread, 4 ounces; potatoes, 4 ounces; pudding, 8 ounces. Saturday—Beef stew, (bone included,) 12 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; vegetables, 4 ounces; potatoes, 4 ounces; rice, 1 ounce; molasses, ½ ounce.

And this is the Ward's Island of to-day. What the place was and by whom occupied centuries ago, it is difficult to tell. But that the little insular spot has an interesting history cannot be doubted. The following little incident goes far to prove this. In 1872 a party of men, inmates and laborers, were engaged in excavating a little spot not far from the Protestant Chaplain's quarters, formerly the Wards' homestead, when the top of an arched vault was discovered two feet below the surface. Immediately one of the overseers thought of Capt. Kidd and his treasures, and felt almost certain that this vault contained some of them. The earth was cleared away, and a granite slab was found and raised, and lo! a narrow set of stone steps were disclosed leading into the vault, the narrow mouth of which was arched and bricked with old English material. The overseers went down and found a chamber 10 feet long, 8 wide, and 7 high. On the paved flooring, musty with age, were four coffins, three large and one small. The latter and two of the former crumbled beneath the touch and the atmosphere. The fourth was in a better state of preservation, but soon yielded to the atmospheric influence and began to crumble. The men were so disgusted with their disappointment that they were about to fling the remains upon the grass above, when they were arrested by Superintendent Krehbiel, who bade them touch nothing. He descended to the chamber and examined the relics. There were three large skulls, two of men and one of a woman. All the rest was mold and dust of the three coffins to which these evidently belonged. The fourth was in a better state of preservation and, though in rotten fragments, showed that it had originally been made of cherry and walnut boards. No relic of the interment was found at first, but close examination of the top board showed a heart, marked on it with what had evidently been silver-headed nails, and within this shape delineated by nails the inscription I. R., and beneath it, in three lines, "Age 37 6, Obt. Aug. 23: 1737."

This coffin, then, thought the Superintendent, contained the remains of a man born in the beginning of the eighteenth century, who belonged to that stern generation that begat the founders of the great Republic. He might have been the last of his house, and the Superintendent determined that his hallowed bones should rest where his nameless and unknown friends had laid them—so the vault was closed. Ward's Island was at that time inhabited by persons of note, whose family vault this was. At this time the country had been seventy-three years under English rule and during "I. R.'s" life four sovereigns had reigned over the British Empire, and nine Governors over the State of New-York. The City had had twelve Mayors, and, according to the census of 1731, had only a population of 8,628. Who, then, owned this vault, so far out of town, (Wall street was then the City limit,) and who was "I. R.?" Does not his grave conceal the clue to the history of Ward's Island?

COLLEGE AMUSEMENTS.

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING JUBILEE AT YALE—A SUCCESSFUL ANNIVERSARY—THE ORDER OF EXERCISES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1874.

The traditional "jubilee" of the students just previous to the three-days' vacation of Thanksgiving week is one of the events of the year. It furnishes a sort of outlet for their accumulated jokes, fun, good humor, wit, &c., and everything is arranged in true college style. Hitherto this jubilee has fallen somewhat into disrepute with the Faculty from its excesses in various ways, and this year it was permitted only conditionally. Only university men were allowed admission, and the customary conflicts between freshmen and sophomores by throwing beans and flour bags were prohibited. A committee was appointed by the Faculty to prevent anything of an improper character from being introduced into the stage preparations. Under these reasonable restrictions there was ample scope for merriment, and the jubilee, which, by the way, is *sui generis*, was a success, being freed from many features which have heretofore subjected it to severe, but just criticism.

The exercises were held in Alumni Hall, beginning at an early hour and continuing till near midnight. The hall was crowded to overflowing. The introductory exercise consisted of the customary passing up of Freshmen from the rear of the room to the platform, where they were placed on their backs, and rose one by one to have their heights measured. About a dozen were thus kidnapped and passed along over the heads of the audience without the most careful delicacy of handling.

Usually the tallest and the shortest were selected. Mr. Brown, of the Freshman Class, was pronounced President of the class, being the tallest of the group; Mr. ——, being the shortest, was announced Secretary. All this performance was, of course, accompanied by the most boisterous laughter and repeated cheers. Mr. Isham, '75, then presented a Thanksgiving sermon, which repeatedly brought down the house. It was replete with humorous allusions to student experience for the past year, and was pronounced an unusually good discourse for the occasion. It closed with fatherly advice to the various departments and classes.

The first play was given by members of '77—Messrs. Winston, Terry, and Beach being the performers. The parts were admirably chosen, and the representations were vivid to the life. Some of the infelicities of married life were portrayed, and some of the subtle arts of women in accomplishing their ends were forcibly illustrated. The minstrels were a spectacle to behold, their faces representing the various shades of complexion from saffron to black, and their hair correspondingly frizzed. The music was really meritorious. Songs were interspersed with jokes, experiences, &c. Messrs. Sanborn and Andrews are especially deserving of mention for their impersonations of the genuine African. "The Censor's Report" was next on the programme. It consisted of a poem by Mr. Suffern, in which college experience formed the substance. "Hannibal," the colored candy man, whom all who have ever studied at the university will remember, next came forward with a characteristic oration in reply to Tyndall, which was a most elaborate dictionary compilation of the longest and most meaningless words. The song by Jackson, colored chimney sweep, was of the most "niggerish" type, and was received with prolonged applause.

The closing exercise was a drama, entitled "Motamora, or the Last of the Pollywogs," an adapted burlesque. The Indian costumes were complete, and the actors were well chosen. Prominent among the actors were Messrs. Friend, Gilman, Hale, Fowler, and Doolittle. The large and uproarious audience then dispersed, well satisfied with the whole performance. The following constituted the Committee of Arrangements:

Seniors—J. H. Carrington and E. C. Smith.

Juniors—E. P. Howe and C. L. Bartlett.

Sophomores—G. M. Tuttle and A. Gould.

Freshmen—G. E. Pollock and S. B. Sharpe.

S. S. S.—C. M. Lindsley, '75, M. G. Nixon, '76, and J. A. Weeks, '77.

All the departments of the university come together at this anniversary, and although nonsense forms the basis of the exercises, it is a harmless amusement, and tends to promote good feeling among all.

THE SHOE BUSINESS IN MAINE.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* of Monday, Nov. 23, says: "The shoe business has probably been better than almost any other branch of business the past season, and especially the past three months. The trade in Auburn foots up considerably better than last year, while the prospects are vastly more encouraging than they were a year ago. Had not the past two months been unusually mild and dry, the shoe business in Auburn must have been of almost unexampled activity. Many of the firms sent off heavy orders, but they would have been heavier had the weather not allowed the wearing of the old boots. We presume that the production of the last three months would have been 2,000 cases heavier than it has been had the weather been as inclement as last season. That so good a business has been had is a proof of the very healthy and promising condition of the trade. Leather is now very dull, and many curriers are curtailing production. The manufacturers generally are still receiving occasional orders. The spring trade will open probably in a couple of weeks. There is occasional inquiry already. It is fortunate for our cities that the shoe business is in so good condition, compared with the situation of many other branches of industry. We trust that the opening of the new year will witness a revival of prosperity in cotton manufactures. The past few months have been hard indeed."

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

THE LIVELY LASH IN DELAWARE.

SHERIFF LAMBSON'S FIRST WIELDING OF THE "CAT" IN WILMINGTON—THE WHIPPED AND HOW THEY BORE IT.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, Nov. 23.

Sheriff Lambson, by his whipping on Saturday, did not display that strict impartiality which should govern the dispenser of justice. With some he dealt quite mercifully; upon others he visited the pangs of a severe castigation. Still we are not going to sharply censure him for this. It was his first performance of this peculiar duty, and being such we recognize the novelty of his position, and are ready to impute his partiality to an effort to ascertain with what degree to apply the lash. We shall look, however, for a more just distribution in the future. Eight persons were whipped altogether—one a white horse-thief named Dolson. With him the Sheriff dealt lightly; but he also mildly punished some of the colored convicts, so that his favoritism cannot be said to have sprung from race prejudices. It had its origin in some other source not yet apparent.

The whipping was prefaced by the pillorying of three men as a part of their punishment. These were John T. Dolson, (white,) who was put in alone at 10 o'clock, and remained an hour; and Edward Saunders and William Gilbert, (colored,) who occupied the stocks a similar period after Dolson was released. The first victim of the "cat," Edward Johnson, was brought out at 12 o'clock, and received his twenty lashes, lightly laid on, in a subdued spirit, without flinching. He had been convicted of the larceny of chickens.

William Gilbert was next fastened to the post, and whipped more severely, the twentieth and last lash being heavier than the rest. Gilbert, however, evidenced but little pain, and when released sprang away from the post, saying, "How's that for high, Sheriff?" He was convicted of horse stealing, and will now be imprisoned two years.

Joseph Stansbury, who had stolen a watch, was lightly whipped with twenty lashes, which he took quietly. A year's imprisonment, and after that a convict's jacket for six months, are yet in store for him.

Henry H. Wilson, a chicken thief, was sentenced to fifteen lashes, but received sixteen, and the Sheriff was in the act of dealing the seventeenth, when he was stopped by the Warden. Wilson writhed greatly. He now goes to prison for six months.

Shadrach Trusty, a colored lad, furnished much amusement for 400 spectators, some of whom were women, whose delight was manifested in loud and frequent laughs, which could be heard some distance away. Trusty performed queer antics, jumping about a great deal, and at one time kicked viciously at the Sheriff. By this conduct he distributed the blows about on his body, thus lightening his punishment, although he seemed to suffer severely; but when released he walked away laughing. At the eighth and eleventh blows he drew out his left hand from the hasp, which was too large to hold it, and the second time his hand was wrapped. At the next blow his right hand pulled through, and this also being wrapped he was held firmly. Six months' imprisonment and a convict's jacket for a similar period are still before him.

Clayton Earle, Sr., sixty-five year old, convicted of stealing corn, suffered greatly and trembled under his twelve lashes, which were well laid on, but he said nothing. His back was much marked. He was dismissed with a convict's jacket, which he will be required to wear for six months.

Charles Brown, a clothes thief, was more severely punished than any of the rest, but stood it without a murmur and apparently without pain. His back was greatly reddened under the twenty lashes which he received. He has just entered upon a year's imprisonment.

John T. Dolson, the only white man of the lot, who was both young and handsome, received twenty lashes for horse thieving with much pain, which he exhibited by his face. He walked very quietly away to his three-year term in the county jail.

No blood was drawn, but the backs of some were covered with great red welts, while others were only slightly reddened. The day was cold and raw, and this made the lashing upon the bare back more painful.

HORSE-THIEVES ON THE PLAINS.

HOW ONE PARTY WAS PURSUED AND DISPOSED OF.

From the Leavenworth Commercial, Nov. 21.

The night after Gen. Sheridan left the Cheyenne Agency a band of horse-thieves headed by the notorious desperado, Jack Dunnigan, invaded the place and succeeded in running off seventy-five head of fine Indian ponies belonging to the agency. Sheridan heard of the bold exploit the next morning, and sent orders to Fort Dodge to pursue the thieves as soon as possible, and when found to "plant them on the prairie" without any further ado. Acting under these orders, two detachments started out from Dodge hard on the trail of the flying thieves, who, burdened by the unmanageable herd of ponies, were making slow progress toward the north-east. About eighty miles north of Dodge, on the north Fork of the Pawnee, the military came upon the thieves, who seeing that their time had evidently come, prepared to fight the thing out to the bitter end. There were only three of them—one having left before the appearance of the military with part of the ponies—but they thought not of surrender, and calmly laid down in the "buffalo wallows" with their rifles to see the thing out. For nearly an hour the skirmish lasted, and there was no let up till the horse-thieves had been riddled through and through. Then the military captured the ponies, scooped out a hole in the prairie, and literally "planted" the villains as directed by the stern and inflexible Sheridan. After this they returned to the post. Meantime another party under the direction of Agent Miles were spreading about the country to cut off the retreat of Dunnigan, the chief of all the offenders. They followed him to Hutchinson and thence across the country to some point near Leavenworth, but he succeeded in escaping capture, and is now secreted somewhere in Platte County, Mo. When Agent Miles arrived in the city three days ago, he at once got out warrants for the arrest of Dunnigan, and has had the officers in search of him ever since, but the fellow is a wily old fox, and does not intend to put his head in a Government noose right away, or have daylight let through him by the bullets of the regulars. Agent Miles says Dunnigan is the most cunning and deliberate horse-thief on the frontier, and affirms that $500 will readily be given for his capture. It is not at all improbable that Dunnigan has heard of the terrible fate of his more unfortunate companions, and put himself beyond the reach of the law. Most of the stolen ponies have been recovered. Agent Miles returned to the agency yesterday, having given up all hope of catching his man. The above facts were obtained from Mr. Miles himself, and are in every way reliable.

NOVEL EXPEDIENT OF BESIEGED MEN.

A private letter from an officer at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, gives the following account of an ingenious expedient adopted to aid some soldiers in a strait: "Corporal John Smith, of the Fortieth Infantry, with four men, was employed on some detail some twenty-five miles from this post. While thus engaged he was surprised by a body of some hundred or more mounted Indians, he thinks either Kiowas or Comanches, from this reservation. As their purpose was unmistakably hostile, he and his men lost no time in taking to the only available shelter, an old buffalo wallow, where, in a very uncomfortable, constrained position, they managed to protect their bodies and keep their enemies at a distance for the day and night. The next morning, however, their sufferings for want of food and water became rather serious, and something had to be done. Corporal Smith was equal to the occasion; taking a piece of his own white shirt, the only substitute for paper to be had, he wrote a note describing their situation, secured it with care to the neck of a small, shaggy, mongrel dog which had followed them from the fort; then, battering up a canteen, he fastened it to the animal's tail and let him go. The dog, to quote the Corporal's own expression, 'just humped himself.' The Indians, taking it to be a mere act of bravado, I presume, made no attempt to stop him, and within two hours from the time he started the dog reached the post. Succor was immediately sent, and the brave Corporal and his comrades brought in, the Indians making off at the first sight of the rescue party, at the distance of several miles."

THE SOLDIERS OF 1812.

The following circular has been issued by the State Controller:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, November, 1874.

DEAR SIR: The appropriation of $100,000 by chapter 350 of the Laws of 1874, for the payment of certain certificates to soldiers of the war of 1812, is sufficient only to pay the balance of the principal, and a portion of the interest of the certificates presented to the commission, and has been apportioned pro rata among those entitled, and the certificate of apportionment has been filed in this office. The inclosed receipt states the amount awarded to you, and it will be remitted by check to your order, to such post office address as you shall direct, on the return of the receipt properly signed by yourself. The certificates presented and proved must remain on file in this department, and will be accessible for future reference, if provision should hereafter be made for payment of the balance of interest.

Very respectfully yours,
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.

NEGRO COLONIZATION.

Romulus Moore, a colored man of considerable influence with the men of his race in Georgia, has called a convention of colored men of the State, to assemble in Atlanta, Nov. 30 for consultation as to the best means of colonizing the negroes in some Western State. He is, says the Atlanta *Herald*, quite voluble over the glories of a negro town in Texas, as described to him by a member of the Chattanooga Convention. This town, he says, has 1,600 inhabitants—all colored. The streets are regularly laid off and paved. The houses, at first mostly log-cabins, have assumed a more substantial and pretentious complexion. Carriages and buggies roll through the streets, carrying dames and maidens, not white, but happy and rich. Bells peal from the churches, a good Government rules the town, taxes are levied, and all is lovely. Into this glorious metropolis no white man is allowed to enter. It is a negro town, and quite an exclusive one at that. Romulus believes in the existence of this city with all the fervor that children believe in the existence of "the house that Jack built." And he thinks that if the negro race were left to itself, under favorable conditions, it would build scores of such cities in a very short time. Romulus' idea of earthly felicity is to have the negroes settled snugly, in a body, living under their own laws, intact in their own community, as the Quakers, the Mormons, and the Mennonites do. As to what State shall be selected for the "swarming," he cannot tell. Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, and all the Territories will be discussed in the convention. Romulus thinks the convention will be attended by every leading negro in the State, and will do a great deal of work.

PROSPERITY IN THE WEST.

A GOLD-TINTED VIEW OF THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 23.

In the general talk at the East of hard times and depression of business, accompanied by the closing of mills and the reduction of working-time in others, it is a comfort to turn to the more cheering figures which indicate the prosperity of the West. Last Winter, after the panic had stricken the general business of transportation, the rates of grain were so much lower that notwithstanding the close of navigation the movement of grain was so heavy during the whole Winter that the surplus of the North-west standing over in the Spring was very much reduced. So great was this reduction that at the opening of navigation in the Spring the ordinary high rates of freight on the lakes for moving the Winter accumulation did not prevail. The Western producers, therefore, began the season of 1874 with more cash in hand, received all during the Winter, than had ever been known in any previous year.

The cash value of the corn received in Chicago during the twelve months of 1873 was $14,000,000. The cash value of the corn received in Chicago in 1874—not allowing for the six weeks yet to expire—is $21,000,000, an increase of cash to the producers of fifty per cent. over last year. The crop of 1874 was less in quantity, but the advance in prices has placed in the hands of the Western producers more than fifty per cent. more cash for a less quantity than they received last year. The additional $7,000,000 is of itself a handsome and handy thing to have on hand.

Assuming that the whole number of hogs to be packed in the West this season—that is, from Oct. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875—will be five millions, the actual sum to be paid for them in cash will not fall short of $85,000,000. The season promises to be a shorter one than usual, as farmers are sending their hogs to market to avoid feeding them on high-priced corn. This crop also foots up a handsome advance over last year.

There has been perhaps half as much corn shipped from the West which has passed round Chicago as has been received here. During the same period—from the close of harvest through the Winter—there will be perhaps $15,000,000 worth of wheat passing through Chicago, with other grain, oats, rye, &c., worth $10,000,000 more. All this will be paid for in cash on shipment.

While the manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, protected as they are by a national bounty ranging from thirty-five to seventy per cent. on all their products, are dismissing their workmen, running on half time, and pledging each other to produce one-third or one-fourth less, the farmers of the North-west have the following exhibit of their sales during the Fall and Winter:

Hogs	$85,000,000
Wheat	15,000,000
Other grain	10,000,000
Total	$110,000,000
To this must be added:	
Corn sold in Chicago	$21,000,000
Corn moved round Chicago	10,000,000
Corn yet to be sold	10,000,000
Grand total	$151,000,000

This $151,000,000 in cash will pass into the hands of the producers, the greater share of it from Chicago. As the season of 1874 opened with the farmers comparatively full-handed from the proceeds of their sales during the Winter of 1873, they will this year be in even a much better condition as to the supply of money. It is true that the price of wheat has been less than usual, but the advance in all other grains has, in the aggregate, more than compensated for the reduction in wheat.

This large sum of cash thus sent to the farms all over the West has of necessity stimulated production in other lines. This money is not hoarded. It is all expended in one way or the other for commodities not produced on the farms. It has kept the general trade of Chicago and of the West active during the Fall, and will continue to keep it so during the Winter. The manufacturers of Chicago, having customers thus prosperous, are themselves with their working men made sharers in the general prosperity of the West.

In the list of cash products of the farm sold in Chicago we have not included the cattle, which foot up an aggregate among the millions. A large part of these cattle come from Texas, and for that reason cannot be credited to the immediate West tributary to Chicago.

AN INCIDENT OF THE STORM.

A MOTHER'S LOVE COMPELS HER TO TAKE A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

From the Erie (Penn.) Dispatch, Nov. 24.

Nearly everybody in the city knows Jim Nesbitt, the man who lives in the little white house at Crystal point, on the Peninsula. Jim is used to roughing it, having few, if any, luxuries, and trusting chiefly to his skill in shooting to provide means for a living; but he has a wife and family of four little children, and they probably have as much affection for each other as if they were more tenderly reared.

Yesterday morning was so bright and pleasant that Jim and his wife took their little boat and came to the city, leaving the four children—the eldest eight or nine years of age and the youngest a baby a few months old—to take care of themselves. How suddenly the storm arose and how piteously it kept pelting away during the day need not be referred to. It was the hardest continuous blow of the season, and at 4 P. M. there was no sign of its abatement. Mrs. Nesbitt wanted to get back to the children and was willing to take the risks of the passage in a small yacht if anybody would go over with them. Jim isn't afraid of rough water or high winds, and found two men of equal temperament, Michael Aichle and Billy Miles. One of Aichle's smallest yachts was double-reefed for the voyage, and the four stepped in, notwithstanding some of the best yachtsmen endeavored to dissuade them from the trip. Mrs. Nesbitt wanted to get over to the children, and that was reason sufficient for the taking of any risk. The wind was directly down the bay, and the little yacht shot gallantly out of the slip, the spray flying over her at the first plunge, but she kept well to windward, to keep out of the troughs of the sea, and forged ahead rapidly. All along the public dock, under the lee of the lumber piles, were groups of men watching the progress of the little craft and her plucky crew. As she got further away from the piers, every minute huge sheets of spray flew over her, sometimes clear above her sail, and once, when about half across, one big wave after another struck her so rapidly that she lost headway and steerage-way and rolled nearly over, but as the bow fell off before the wind the sail filled, burying her down for a moment, but she again rose, and the watchers took a long breath of relief as she drove ahead. The sailors aboard dare not alter the course, and a run was made nearly a mile above her destination, almost on the beach of Big Bend, when the sail was dropped and she squared away, and finally tied up at the Crystal Point pier. The crowd on the public dock waited some time to see if she would return, but the probability was that Miles and Aichle, either of whom is willing to run a yacht when the majority would call it foolhardiness, had enough of it for one day, and chose to accept the hospitality of those whom they had taken across the bay rather than to attempt to recross in such a storm.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A BOAT CONTAINING THREE PERSONS CAPSIZED—ONE OF THEM SHOT AND KILLED.

We learn from the Buffalo *Express* that a shocking accident occurred at Black Rock yesterday, resulting in the death of William S. Simson, a young man residing with his parents in Buffalo. The facts of the case briefly related are as follows: Young Simson started with two companions, named William and Alexander Nicholson, in a small sail-boat to go duck-shooting. Soon after leaving the shore a gust of wind, one of the forerunners of the fierce storm that raged later in the day, struck the boat and capsized it. The Nicholsons were both thrown into the water, but young Simson clung to the boat and seized his gun to save it from the water. The gun was double-barreled and completely loaded. The movement caused the discharge of one of the barrels, and the contents entered the left breast of Simson and pierced his heart. He sank immediately, dead, but his companions succeeded in rescuing the body and saving the boat.

A RIVER FIGHT BETWEEN A MAN AND A DEER.

The Crawford County (Me.) *Express* tells the following story on the authority of Mr. John F. Wright, of Scotia: On the 23d ult. Mr. Robert Harrison, who lived on the Robert Elliot farm, near Harrison's Mills, heard some dogs in the night chasing a deer. He rose and went to a point on the river where he supposed it would cross, but found he had arrived too late, as the deer had already crossed. He heard another coming, however, and stepped behind a tree to get a shot at it. It did not take the water close enough for him to see it, and he ran to where it had jumped in and fired at its head, all the part visible. He struck it, and a little dog that was with him swam to the game in the middle of the river. A fierce contest ensued, in which the dog was about to be drowned, and Mr. Harrison plunged in to save him. He immediately "gathered" the deer by the tail and tried to drown it, but found that the probabilities were all in favor of the deer. They all three—deer, dog, and man—floated down stream into shallow water, where Mr. Harrison got foothold on the bottom, when he succeeded in cutting the deer's throat with a pocket-knife. It was found that the animal had only been creased in the back of the neck, and of course Mr. Harrison has the honor of coming off victor in a sanguinary struggle with an unwounded deer.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

ALABAMA.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AT THE LATE ELECTION.

The vote of Alabama for Governor on the 3d of November was officially canvassed in the joint session of the Legislature on Friday last, and was found to be as follows, the vote of 1872 being added for purpose of comparison:

Counties.	1874. Lewis, Rep.	1874. Houston, Dem.	1872. Lewis, Rep.	1872. Herndon, Dem.
FIRST DISTRICT.				
Baldwin	818	760	690	573
Clarke	1304	1399	1093	1463
Conecuh	1000	1086	953	918
Covington	61	1067	70	637
Dallas	6819	1853	7065	1964
Escambia	316	925	216	602
Mobile	4764	6491	5938	6576
Monroe	986	1320	482	1448
Wilcox	3634	1508	3956	1299
Washington	65	579	79	495
Total	19767	16997	20542	15995
SECOND DISTRICT.				
Barbour	2671	2771	2762	2340
Bullock	2503	1584	3101	1265
Butler	1469	2191	1100	1518
Coffee	84	1128	103	769
Crenshaw	382	1610	309	1066
Dale	363	1501	374	1012
Geneva	12	479	49	202
Henry	736	2021	396	1912
Lowndes	4150	1197	3958	932
Montgomery	6210	3291	7096	3025
Pike	727	2377	553	1905
Total	19307	20150	19801	15991
THIRD DISTRICT.				
Chambers	1540	2186	1317	1812
Clay	312	1219	393	947
Coosa	949	1322	894	1034
Elmore	1481	1557	1461	1351
Lee	1120	3812	2356	2251
Macon	2076	1228	2068	908
Randolph	1000	1300	968	915
Russell	2625	1964	2513	1717
Talladega	2137	1877	1935	1556
Tallapoosa	918	2964	716	2142
Total	14158	19424	14626	14693
FOURTH DISTRICT.				
Autauga	1648	778	1600	674
Baker	243	894	221	472
Bibb	449	1089	418	810
Choctaw	986	1421	644	1177
Fayette	326	900	334	529
Greene	3139	864	2508	1251
Hale	3489	1185	3658	816
Marengo	3432	1808	1608	1707
Perry	3834	1428	4141	1400
Pickens	1477	1938	441	1510
Sanford	258	1037	261	631
Shelby	966	1609	893	1112
Sumter	3305	1690	2449	1733
Tuscaloosa	1577	2239	1350	1715
Total	24829	18880	20526	15517
FIFTH DISTRICT.				
Cherokee	133	1909	221	1260
Cleburne	409	948	412	544
Calhoun	477	2291	397	1819
DeKalb	599	946	586	576
Etowah	315	1404	295	745
Jackson	779	2815	681	1682
Madison	3348	3422	3022	2471
Marshall	259	1364	293	628
St. Clair	621	1073	489	814
Total	6940	16172	6396	10534
SIXTH DISTRICT.				
Blount	254	1693	271	575
Colbert	1020	1558	815	1009
Franklin	349	884	413	488
Jefferson	860	2228	1024	1215
Lauderdale	1160	1927	921	1358
Lawrence	1618	1802	1499	1224
Limestone	1511	1715	892	849
Marion	150	889	275	272
Morgan	1113	1635	1015	1013
Walker	506	871	446	441
Winston	386	293	416	117
Total	8927	15495	7987	8571

Total vote in 1874, 201,046. Houston's majority, 13,190.

The vote for other State officers is as follows:

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Robert F. Ligon, Dem., 107,079; Alexander McKinstry, Rep., 93,532.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John W. A. Sanford, Dem., 106,923; George Turner, Rep., 93,493.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Rufus K. Boyd, Dem., 106,882; Neander H. Rice, Rep., 93,612.

TREASURER.

Daniel Crawford, Dem., 106,575; Arthur Bingham, Rep., 93,455.

The official vote for members of Congress is as follows:

Republicans.	Democrats.
At Large.	
Alexander White...90398	Wm. H. Forney...106060
Chris. C. Sheets...89909	Burwell B. Lewis...106023
Dist.	
1. Jere. Haralson...19551	Fred. G. Bromberg..16953
2. James T. Rapier.19124	Jere. N. Williams..20180
3. William H. Betts.14076	Taul Bradford......19494
4. Charles Hays.....23900	James T. Jones.....18378
5. J.L.Sheffield(Ind.) 8969	John H. Caldwell..13011
6. Jos. H. Sloss(Ind.) 9172	G. W. Hewitt.......15048

NEVADA.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND CONGRESSMEN AT THE LATE ELECTION.

Following is the official vote of Nevada for Governor and members of Congress at the election on the 3d inst.:

Counties.	Governor. Hazlett, Rep.	Governor. Bradley, Dem.	Congressman. Woodburn, Rep.	Congressman. Ellis, Dem.
Churchill	12	43	12	43
Douglas	246	293	296	219
Elko	434	884	571	744
Esmeralda	188	381	271	285
Eureka	777	794	768	798
Humboldt	296	580	365	507
Lander	439	368	399	406
Lincoln	472	888	690	658
Lyon	391	373	405	346
Nye	401	577	486	484
Ormsby	661	498	721	426
Hovey	2508	3433	3275	2582
Washoe	409	687	505	570
White Pine	520	540	553	499
Total	7755	10339	9317	8567

Majority for Bradley, Democrat, 2584; for Woodburn, Republican, 750.

The Legislature of Nevada will be politically composed as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	17	31	48
Democrats	7	16	23
Independents	1	3	4
Republican majority	9	12	21

The seats of the Democratic Senator and two Assemblymen from Churchill County will be contested, as nearly one-half the votes of the county could not be registered, owing to the criminal neglect of Democratic registry agents. The non-registered votes were formally cast, however, and proceedings will be instituted to have them allowed. Should they be counted, the entire Republican county ticket will be elected.

WISCONSIN.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—THE LEGISLATURE.

The official canvass of the vote of Wisconsin for members of Congress shows that the delegation will consist, as previously stated, of six Republicans and two Democrats. The statement by districts is as follows, compared with the results two years ago:

District.	1874. Rep.	1874. Dem.	1872. Rep.	1872. Dem.
1	12568	9532	15656	9380
2	11676	11423	13408	11784
3	11535	10343	13745	9880
4	9545	12046	7120	13281
5	9889	15784	12507	15587
6	14735	14641	15803	12358
7	13634	10196	16183	8547
8	9444	9446	10711	7238

In the Eighth District the Democratic canvassers threw out the vote of the town of Lincoln, which gave McDill, the Republican candidate, 39 majority.

The Legislature of the State will be politically divided as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	17	64	81
Reformers	15	31	46
Independent	1	1	2
Republican majorities	1	32	33

KANSAS.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The official returns from all the counties of Kansas of the vote for State officers and members of Congress give the following aggregate results:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Republican.	Democratic.
Thomas A. Osborn..47970	James C. Cusey.....35047
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
M. J. Salter.........52092	E. Harrington......32833
AUDITOR.	
D. W. Wilder.......52505	G. P. Smith.........32236
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Thos. H. Cavanaugh.52064	Nelson Abbott......31915
TREASURER.	
Samuel Lappin......46697	James E. Watson...38075
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.	
Dist.	
1. Wm. A. Phillips..18796	Marcus J. Parrott..11176
Neh'h Green, Ind. 1993	
2. Stephen A. Cobb.14240	John R. Goodin.....14955
3. Wm. R. Brown...14415	J. K. Hudson.......9384

W. K. Marshall, temperance candidate for Governor received 2,227 votes.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LOHENGRIN. (Italian Opera.)—Mlle. Emma Albani, Miss Anna Louise Cary, Signor Carpi, Signor Del Puente.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGRAUN.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN—Mr. Louis James, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. M. Rankin.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—BLACK CROOK—Miss Emma Weathersby, Mrs. A. K. Bowler, Mr. Atkins.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE ROBBERS; OR, THE FOREST OF BOHEMIA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Miss Emily Soldene.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BLACK EYED SUSAN—DER FREISCHUTZ—GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE—By Rev. H. M. Gallaher, "The Land We Live In."

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. — VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

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There seems some probability that the future historian will find it hard to discover who were the chief advocates of the famous alliance between Mr. GREELEY and the Democrats in 1872. Here is the *World* casting dirt on the whole contrivance, and even sneering in a hum-drum and labored manner at the able editors who wrote in favor of the alliance. It calls them "hinnys." But the editor of the *World* rushed wildly into the scheme. Is he, then, a "hinny?" We have never asserted it; but we should not like to deny it, especially against the authority of the gentleman himself. When a man advocates a policy which he has previously pronounced a fraud, and which he afterward denounces as a swindle, "hinny" is not precisely the epithet which we should be disposed to apply to him. However, let the editor of the *World* describe his own case in his own "superb English." The short and beautiful passage will probably throw the Mobile *Register*, the sole admirer of the *World's* "iligant language," into a fit of ecstasy:

"It is even probable that some leading gentlemen, the 'brains' and *esprits forts* who undertook to 'manage' the Cincinnati Convention and rather let it get away with them and go to the demnition bow-wows, see more plainly than they did in October, 1872, when the Liberal Republican platform and party, with Mr. GREELEY at top, able editors in the middle, and Democracy squelched below, vanished into nothingness, that composite monsters are only capable of standing erect in the visions of Nebuchadnezzar or the gush of sentimental politicians."

Rumors more or less definite were in circulation yesterday that the 'longshoremen have resolved on a general strike to-day, and that they intended to march, this morning, in large numbers, to the various piers to compel the non-society men to stop work. For any demonstration of this kind the Police are fully prepared, and it will not, if attempted, which is unlikely, amount to anything. As to the general strike, if that takes place, it is morally certain to fail. We ought not to be surprised that a body of laborers, mostly very ignorant, should fail to see the uselessness of resistance to a reduction of wages in such a time as this; but it is a pity that they are obliged to learn it by an experiment so costly as an unsuccessful strike.

Some points of considerable interest to importers will be found explained in an article in our news columns, on the effect upon previously existing duties of the revision of the Tariff laws by Judge POLAND's committee at the last session of Congress. The work of that committee was distinctly understood to be merely the introduction of something like order into the perplexing mass of laws, in virtue of which our duties upon imports were levied. The importer and consumer alike were entitled to expect that in revising this confused body of legislation, strict attention would be paid to the interpretation which had been placed upon it by the Treasury. On no other plan of action could the committee avoid changing existing duties, and making their labor result in practically new legislation, instead of in the mere arrangement in intelligible form of old statutes. The committee did, in a large number of cases, disregard the well-established interpretation and usage of the Treasury, and, in most of these cases, imposed higher rates of duty than had been levied previous to June last. The details of these changes deserve careful study, and seem to demand explanation on the part of the Treasury officials, who have accepted them in lieu of the lower rates formerly established.

An interesting sketch of the past history and present perils of French Protestantism will be found in another column. The writer is ATHANASE COQUEREL, *fils*—a man whose reputation is coextensive with the existence of evangelical religion, and who, of all authorities, is the most competent to speak about the liberal and progressive side of French Protestantism. The letter contains a good deal which will be new to most of our readers in regard to the civil status of the Reformed Church in France. The severe strictures which it involves upon the late M. GUIZOT's inveterate habit of setting himself up as a species of Protestant Pope, are not stronger than the circumstances warrant. The reactionary influences which seem likely to get the upper hand of the Church of the Huguenots are a direct inheritance from the lately deceased statesman and *doctrinaire*. The interest excited by the declarations in favor of thorough-going ecclesiasticism, contained in the testament of M. GUIZOT, will be revived by the criticism of our eminent correspondent.

According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the "idea of opening a club for both ladies and gentlemen begins to assume a very practical shape." It is a curious experiment. Perhaps society will be none the worse for its being tried, though what a lady is to gain, or a gentleman either, from such a club, we do not very clearly see. Every one familiar with club life knows how difficult it is to preserve even the best of clubs from occasional intrusion of undesirable members; but when this occurs, no gentleman need suffer from it, because every man is judged not by his casual associations, but by the tenor of his general conduct. A woman cannot easily fall back on any such standard of judgment, but suffers indefinitely by the slightest contact with anything or anybody in any way wrong. It may be unfortunate that this is so—or it may not; but so long as it is so, mixed clubs will be attended with serious disadvantages, and, as we have said, with no great apparent gain to either sex.

Col. FORNEY, being in London when he received the news of the American elections, took but a couple of days to digest his facts, and promptly sat down and wrote to the Philadelphia *Press* about the matter. He was kind enough not only to tell his readers what the cause of the Republican defeat was, but to also point out a remedy. The cause, according to the Colonel, is "hard times," brought on by imprudently paying our debts. The remedy is to stop paying our debts, to borrow more money, and to go to building railroads across the Continent. Lest our readers should suppose we are unduly taxing their credulity, we give them the Colonel's own words:

"The American people have declared that they want the means by which to live, and this can be furnished by the simple process of stopping the reduction of the public debt, increasing the circulating medium, and building our transcontinental railroads."

This, we are told, will not only give us prosperity at home, but a revival of the confidence of foreign nations. Mr. FORNEY is a standing example that a residence abroad has no more beneficial effect on a certain class of persons than "braying in a mortar."

POLITICAL BLINDMAN'S-BUFF.

The Democratic papers already give an outline of the probable policy of their party for the next twelve months. They are crying out for more "investigations." At the beginning of the Greeley campaign, this plan of "investigating" various departments of the Government was regarded as the surest means of winning a success. The country heard of nothing but investigations—among them was the "French arms investigation" of Senator SCHURZ, which did not quite answer the expectations either of Mr. SCHURZ or his political friends. But the Democrats think that they will be able to manage much better. Their main object is, of course, to gain time. It would be very inconvenient for them at the present moment to come forward and tell the people plainly what they would do with the finances and the South. If they could postpone all declarations on that subject until after the next Presidential election, it would be a great point gained. And the only way which occurs to them of carrying out this object is to engage the attention of the country in inquiries into the alleged misgovernment of the Republican Party. Anything is better for them than to be compelled to announce a policy of their own.

It may fairly be doubted whether this plan will answer the expectations of its originators. Attacks upon the Republican Party have already done as much for the Democrats as they are capable of doing. The people, in the recent elections, gave sufficient evidence that they were not satisfied with all the details of administration under the Republican Party. They will now expect to hear what the Democrats would do to improve the government of the country. Further attacks on the Republicans would remind people of the lawyer who persisted in arguing the case of his client after the court had pronounced judgment. What everybody wants to know now is, not what mistakes the Republicans have committed, but in what way the Democrats propose to rectify those mistakes? The Democrats propose to pass the time between now and November, 1876, in showing that the Republican Party is not worthy of the confidence of the people. If they produced their own policy, they know that it would soon be discovered that they were still less worthy of confidence. They will therefore continue to abuse the "plaintiff's attorney," and hope that the people will vote for them blindfold two years hence.

As a bit of party tactics, this is not a very original or promising scheme. Mr. TILDEN and his friends ought to have hit upon a more ingenious course. The people will undoubtedly ask for positive evidence that it would be safe to intrust the Democratic Party with power, and they will above all things ask to be informed clearly as to the intentions of that party in reference to the great questions of the day. Are the Western ideas in regard to the finances to prevail? Or is "hard money" to win the day? And what does "Home Rule" mean as applied to the South? It is a very handy phrase, but most persons would like to know what there is behind it. It has been borrowed from the politics of Ireland, and has no obvious application to anything which is going on here. The moment the Democrats gained a majority in the State of New-York, they showed precisely what they meant by Home Rule. Their leader in this City took the administration of justice into his own hands. JOHN KELLY at once revived the palmy days of the Ring, when Coroners, magistrates, and Judges obeyed the secret orders which were issued from Tammany Hall. He obtained the release, on nominal bail, of a man charged with committing a murder on the evidence of the murdered man and of eye-witnesses. And so successful was this exploit that a respectable paper, the New-York *Nation*, declared that JOHN KELLY had performed no "overt act which subjects him to criticism," while another journal in this City actually published the following defense of the new "Boss:" "If Mr. CROKER committed the act [murder] he is charged with, it was for the protection of the ballot-box, and in defense of public order from the assaults of ruffians, and his courageous conduct entitles him to *public acquittal and respect*. It is a pity the City had not a few more men of equal pluck to maintain their principles and its honor." CROKER is to be tried next Tuesday, and consequently we shall say no more of his case for the present. But considering KELLY's conduct, and the unblushing way in which it is defended, we should think that the people would like to know a little more about Democratic home-rule before introducing it into national affairs.

The Democrats may possibly get through the next session of Congress without committing themselves, for the Republicans will still be in a majority. For our own parts, we should be very glad if the Democratic Party could at once be made to assume the responsibilities which now properly belong to it. To gain time is an enormous advantage to them, but it is of no advantage to the people. If they had a policy, a policy based on justice and common sense, they would not hesitate to produce it. But from the very moment they show their hands, their brief popularity will begin to decline. For they have unmanageable materials to deal with, and it is impossible that they can agree upon any plan of conducting public affairs which is likely to be acceptable to the people. In every State the Boss KELLYS are more powerful than the TILDENS. We have only seen, as yet, the beginning of Home Rule as practiced by such men as KELLY. The respectable Democrats naturally desire that we should not see any more of it at present. But it would be strange if the people were contented to go on in this ignorance, and to confer power upon a party without knowing in the least what they intended to do with it.

THE SLANG OF CORRUPTION.

There were some very good and timely suggestions in Mr. CARL SCHURZ's lecture on "Educational Problems," of which we published the other day a full report. But in all that he said there was nothing truer, or that needed more to be said, than what he told his hearers about the source of our political evils. "We denounce," he said, "the prevalent corruption in high places. But to apply the true remedy we must touch the seat of the disease; and these evils are not political in their growth." Here the lecturer set forth a truth which ought to be reckoned among the obvious ones, the commonplaces of social philosophy; the great truth that not only political institutions, but the political action and the political morals of any time are the natural and inevitable growth of the people among whom they are found. They are not something imposed from above, or even from outside, upon those among whom they prevail; they are the mere reflex of the moral condition of that portion of the people who have obtained control of political power. But this, although it will be questioned by few, is in practice forgotten by many. We lament political corruption, and set ourselves to work with painful devices—investigating committees, resolutions, amendments to constitutions, and what not—to reform our politicians; which is much as if a physician were to attempt the cure of an eruptive fever by external applications. The revolting outside is but the visible sign of a consuming disease within. It is to the people whom the corrupt politicians in more ways than one truly represent, that the sagacious political reformer will address himself, and with them he must begin at the beginning.

And the beginning is the moral sense; not only the perception and the knowledge, but the feeling, that there is a wide difference between right and wrong. Men among whom this feeling does not prevail, who do not take this difference to heart, so that it inspires their daily thoughts and guides their daily actions, will be more or less corrupt; and although they may not commit crime themselves, they will not be too dainty and particular about the characters of the men whom they select as their political representatives. Between the man of real ability, integrity, and high purpose, of whom they can hope to get nothing, and him who is only a crafty, specious political charlatan, loose in life and tainted in reputation, but through whom they may hope, directly or indirectly to get some gain, they will not long hesitate. Integrity will ride the beam.

Now there is no surer sign of the moral sentiment of a people than the tone in which they habitually speak of moral evil and of good, of acts of dishonesty and deceit, and violence and all manner of wrong. We are taught to judge men by that which comes out of their mouths; and it is undeniably true that language betrays a man's moral condition just as surely as it does his birthplace and his breeding. And Mr. SCHURZ, therefore, was again right in saying of our political evils that "they are produced by that levity of thinking in our times which is calculated to obscure the distinction between right and wrong." This moral levity, or in other words, this making light of the distinction between right and wrong, has its exponent in the tone which some newspapers take in reporting or commenting upon acts of fraud and violence, and moral indecency. There actually has come to be, among these journals, a slang in which crime is spoken of, just as there has been a thieves' slang from time immemorial. They seem to think it witty, amazingly funny, to speak in light and vulgar periphrasis of acts which decent people used to designate in direct and simple phrase —for instance, fraud, theft, robbery, arson, murder. Now it is the fashion among these people to say, for example, that a lady of Quagsmire, Mo., disliking the architecture of the house in which her rival lived, set it on fire and it was burned to the ground. The rival was in it. To this supposed instance we add one directly under our eye, in which we are told that "Nevada is not a healthy State for journalists;" because the "ex-editor of the Truckee *Republican*" has "been made a target for pistol practice by some one who did not admire him." In the same way, when a highway robbery was committed near Fifth avenue a few evenings ago, an evening paper attacked the *victim*, not the robbers. It suggested that "the gentleman" was drunk.

But after all, those who provide such entertainment can certainly plead that there is a demand for it. Not that the plea is a justification, or even a palliation, of their conduct. On the contrary, as journalists it is their duty to resist such tendencies of public taste, and to try at least to teach their readers better. But the fact remains that there is a public which likes this sort of thing, or it would not be provided; and it is sadly true that those who have influence with people of such tastes are among the men who have worked themselves into the possession of a great deal of political power. With what reason, then, can such people complain of political corruption? As they sow, so must they reap. If it suits their moral tone and mental taste to have crime and all kinds of wrong, meanness and villainy, spoken of as if it were a joke, and they send men after their own hearts to their Common Councils, their State Legislatures, and as their Representatives to Congress, what can they expect? Would they have grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? They might look for such monstrous growths with as good reason as hope for political purity from the representatives of a constituency which makes a jest of moral corruption. Everything has to be begun at the beginning, and there is nothing more certain than that we cannot hope for thorough political reform until as a whole people we think and speak of right and wrong more seriously.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

It is full time for the warning which Dr. STEPHEN SMITH has just addressed, through the Board of Health, to the City authorities, in regard to opening sewers and making deep excavations in the thickly inhabited portions of the City. It is well-known that the line of the enormous excavation made upon Fourth avenue has been a hot-bed of malaria throughout the whole upper part of the Island, and in many of the streets near this work. Not for years has intermittent fever, and the peculiar nervous depression which is the fruit of malaria, been so prevalent in the upper portion of this City. Many disorders, too, which are indirect results of this subtile poison have been rife, such as neuraligic head-aches, affections of the liver, and low fevers. Distinct and periodic "chills and fever" have been sufficiently common. Similar results have appeared in the rural districts from the excavations in progress there. Wherever a railroad has been graded, or the ground turned up to any depth, within a radius of fifty miles from New-York, there has been "fever and ague." A beautiful parallel valley to the Hudson—the "Saw-mill" or Nepperhan Valley—was unfortunately invaded, two or three years ago, by a railroad. One of the loveliest parts of the whole region was dug up, and made hideous by a long line of earth. The owners, however, welcomed the invader with hospitable hands, and land at once rose in value three hundred per cent. The farms of the valley were sold out in lots. But, unfortunately, with the railroad excavation came its ghastly attendant, intermittent fever. The soil had been turned up, and hollows left for the water to collect in, and no culverts or drains placed in these. The once healthy and lovely valley became a hospital of disease. Every farm-house was full of cases of chills and fever, and even churches became deserted, so prostrated was the whole population. To add to the misfortune, the railroad company itself either "went up," in popular phrase, or was unable to finish the work, and the whole valley was left with undrained fever-holes, and without any railroad. The towns would gladly have compelled the company to drain, but could not find any one against whom legal process could be taken. A whole section of country has thus been poisoned.

Further up on the Hudson River, a similar experience has occurred wherever the railroad has laid new embankments for another track. Not improbably, the epidemic of intermittent fever at Cold Spring was due to such a cause. All the old residents of the Hudson River will remember that the construction of the aqueduct, and then of the railroad, was each attended by an epidemic of chills and fever. In these, and similar excavations in this City, the subsoil, often largely made up of organic matter, is thrown up, and the imprisoned gases evolved by the action of the sun and air. It is, of course, possible that any of the zymotic diseases may be produced by these miasmata, and diphtheria, scarlet fever, and typhoid may be a fruit of such excavations. Dr. SMITH offers the wise recommendation that sewers be laid only after Nov. 15, and before June 1; and last Tuesday the Board of Health accordingly resolved that the Commissioner of Public Works be requested to omit all excavations between June 15 and Oct. 1, and that no subsoil be exposed during that time.

We believe a fruitful source of intermittent fever and of malaria in the human system may be found in the customary plan in our City houses of supplying cold air to the furnace from the cellar or the yard in the rear of the house. The night air near the surface of the ground is always the most charged with malaria. This is admitted to the furnace, and at once distributed through the house. Whether the heat to which it is exposed is sufficient to destroy its poison may well be questioned. If not, the furnace-pipes become an ingenious device for distributing malaria. Our architects and physicians should take into consideration the best method of preventing this conveying of poisoned air through a household. The influence of malaria through many portions of the Middle States is becoming one of the great sources of the depression of the public health, and whatever can be invented to prevent its evil effects will be a public blessing.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE TOURIST.

Nothing gives a more adequate idea of the untiring energy of the modern tourist than the pictures we have had of his adventures during the wars which have occurred in Europe since 1866. The Carlist and Republican troops, now earnestly endeavoring, in the north of Spain, to cut each other's throats, doubtless think it very strange that American and English ladies and gentlemen should take a keen delight in picnics on the very edge of the perilous fray; that they crowd the trains and coaches leading to the vicinity of the battle-fields, and that they will even risk their lives in their curiosity to get the exact truth about events which scarcely concern them. When the Franco-Prussian war came, in 1870, the first thing which the authorities on both sides found it difficult to do was to keep the Anglo-Saxon tourists, male and female, from dodging daily between the lines, and from blocking the roadways needed exclusively for the marching of troops. Every ante-room of each officer in garrison, and the head-quarters of all commanders in the field were besieged by neutrals, who considered themselves very shabbily treated if sent away when they applied for permission to "assist at the spectacle of hostilities." The number of supposed spies and informers arrested by the enraged French and Prussians, and subsequently discovered to be quiet Londoners or peaceable citizens of New-York, Boston, or Chicago, in search of a sensation, could never be counted.

The tourist sees nothing extraordinary in the fact that he should desire to witness a great battle between alien forces. What! Shall he return to the *salons* of Little Pedlington, or dare to appear on the Exchange of Porkopolis, and confess that he was in Europe when the war-cloud was dun, and saw none of the actual fighting? Perish the thought! Did not the joy of being able, long years afterward, to tell how Prince Blank and Emperor Dash looked on such and such historic occasions amply compensate for the trivial dangers attendant on following an army? Besides, Europe is getting stale, and must not a new pastime be brought forward to cheer the solemn monotony of the grand tour? Is it more adventurous to dwell in the camps of invading armies, to venture into bombarded towns, and to assist, opera-glass in hand, at the sacking of convents and the burning of villages, than to thread the dangerous crevices in the glaciers, or to follow in the footsteps of the Alpine Club? Is it more reckless to look down from some eminence upon the crash and shock of battling legions on the plain below, than to scale the ashen crust of Vesuvius when the lava flows? Decidedly not; and what more inspiring, more instructive, than a real campaign, with its picturesque paraphernalia of national costumes, of long trains of artillery, of beleaguered garrisons, and of romantic and sanguinary battles by night? The average tourist will tell you that a few good fights and some spirited adventures when war rages in Europe are worth all the other attractions of the journey beyond seas.

Indeed, if the rage of the American traveler in particular for witnessing the conduct of campaigns in European countries continues to increase, we may expect the time to arrive when the generals about to engage in a great battle will choose their ground with especial reference to accommodating the spectators, and that the polite foreigner will not order a great struggle, upon which may hang the fate of nations, to commence until the English and Americans are all seated and provided with magnifying glasses of such power as those Sam Weller once mentioned as "double-hextra million magnifying." The contestants in the last great war finally gave up all attempts to keep civilians who spoke the English tongue away from the vicinity of camps. If there was any place which it was unusually dangerous to visit, and expressly forbidden to all tourists, little Podgers or Mrs. Marrowfat and her daughters would manage to get themselves smuggled into it, and would then come back triumphantly to their traveling compatriots, saying, "Haven't you been at ——? No? You might as well not have come to Europe at all!" Whereupon all the traveling compatriots at once rushed off, resolved to accomplish the same feat or to perish in the attempt. When the first pitched battle occurred between the Communist troops defending Paris, and the advance of the soldiers of the regular Government from Versailles, thousands of Anglo-Saxon tourists crowded all the housetops near the battle-ground, and stood in the line of the shelling long after even the soldiers on the defensive had been driven to shelter.

One of the great ambitions of the mass of tourists is to see everything curious that every one else sees. They would not think so much of missing the "Blarney stone," or the grave of Mill at Avignon, or the Vatican, as the bombardment of Irun or the execution of a few deserters at Madrid. They envy those gallant gentlemen, the special correspondents, who are always finding the proper place to be in at just the moment that the fights and spectacles occur, and they emulate their example. They find a new charm in a journey among the Pyrenees, because they may suddenly be afforded an opportunity to see a real fight, with the shedding of real blood. So it happens that special traveling suits for a "trip to the front" are in order, and the landlords in the towns on the French frontier will be very sorry when the "Carlist war" comes to an end.

A THIEF'S REVENGE.

A case of more than ordinary interest has just been brought to a very unexpected termination in Newark, N. J. In April of the present year, several daring burglaries were committed in the shade of the Orange Mountains. The amount of property carried away was sufficiently large to excite the professional ardor of the principal detectives of the State. The result was the arrest of a person calling himself LOUIS WALRABE. In a moment of weakness, WALRABE confessed that he had concocted the plan which had been pursued in the commission of the crimes referred to. In his cooler moments, as the sequel will show, he deeply regretted his rash admissions, and in order that it might not go too hard with him in court he assumed the air of the repentant sinner, and offered to become a witness for the Commonwealth, and thereby earn the right to be considered worthy of clemency. Having received assurance that his services would be adequately rewarded, he wrote the following descriptions of two men whom he declared were his accomplices, and handed them to the detectives:

"DICK BARRETT—5 feet 7 inches in height, weighs about 160 pounds, has a brown mustache, full blue (or gray) eyes, dark brown hair, wears blue overalls, (sometimes,) used to visit a house in Sullivan street, about No. 30, kept by a widow woman who had two daughters, one of whom died last Easter; he is a ticket-of-leave man; knew Officer H. D. SMITH when he was a constable.

JAMES MURPHY—Is about 5 feet 8, middling stout, has a light mustache, light complexion, wears his hair short generally, wears dark-ribbed pants."

This paper was subsequently confided to the care of a detective named BECKER, with instructions to use his own judgment in making arrests. The detective, thinking that he had committed its contents to memory, took no further care of the paper. In fact, he thought that he had torn it, and had thrown the pieces away; but, luckily for the ends of justice, this opinion did not prove correct. Without the paper, he arrested BARRETT, who was fully identified by WALRABE as an accomplice, and in due course convicted upon his testimony. In his search for the person whom WALRABE called MURPHY, the detective found a dark-haired young man named MCCARRAGHER. MCCARRAGHER, it appears, had been in the habit of frequenting the house in which BARRETT was arrested, and professing to be the friend of the latter, the detective induced him to go over to Newark on the pretense that he might be able to give evidence that would clear him. When MCCARRAGHER was taken before WALRABE he hesitated for a moment, as if uncertain how to proceed, but recovering his presence of mind, identified him as MURPHY. MCCARRAGHER was the last of the three put on trial. WALRABE again identified him as the person whom he had described under the name of JAMES MURPHY. The detective assisted at the trial, but declared that he was unable to produce the description which WALRABE had written. The jury remained out from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 11 o'clock at night. Just then Detective BECKER appeared in court with the lost paper, and having handed it to the Judge with an expression of regret that he had not found it sooner, the jury was called and the new evidence communicated. MCCARRAGHER was afterward ordered to stand up, and as he in no respect resembled the person described as MURPHY, a verdict of acquittal was promptly rendered. It is said that at the time BECKER discovered the missing paper the jury stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal, with a fair prospect of agreeing to a verdict before morning.

In spite of the evidence of good character which had been given in MCCARRAGHER's favor, the chances, therefore, were as ten to one in favor of his conviction and sentence to ten or fifteen years in the State Prison, on the uncorroborated testimony of a thief. It might be doing Detective BECKER a wrong to impute to him an unworthy motive for keeping back the paper in question. He doubtless did mislay it. But however leniently his conduct may be looked at, he certainly deserves to be severely reprimanded, if not actually dismissed from the force. It is shocking to think that through his carelessness in the treatment of a most important paper, an innocent man so narrowly escaped being the victim of a very cruel injustice. The result in the case of MCCARRAGHER should now be deemed sufficient to secure the release of BARRETT, for although he may really have been an accomplice of WALRABE, there is so much room for doubt in the light of the revelations which were made subsequent to his conviction, that it would seem contrary to the spirit of justice not to give him the benefit of it. Still further developments would so far favor the assumption that, in describing his accomplices, WALRABE was actuated by a spirit of revenge against society. To his mind there was probably no more satisfactory way of "getting square," and at the same time adding to his popularity with his real accomplices, than by being instrumental in dragging down two innocent men to his own level and sending them to State Prison. At last, finding that his plan had failed of success, he on Wednesday made a desperate effort to escape from jail. And now, having confessed himself guilty of forty different burglaries, it is to be hoped that the proverbial "Jersey justice" will prove sufficiently severe to make this WALRABE's sentence equal to imprisonment for life.

ROWING ON THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 26.—The contests between the barge crews of the Schuylkill Navy to-day attracted a large number of persons, both banks of the Schuylkill River being occupied by spectators. The eight-oar shell race between the two crews of the Undine Club started at 10 o'clock from Peter's Island, the course being to Turtle Rock, distance one and a half miles. The following were the contesting crews:

The Albion, owned by the Undine Club: Messrs. Gillingham, Colahan, Hughes, Rokewhan, Faust, Smith, Patterson, Boyd, and Brandon; L. Keys, coxswain.

The Longfellow, loaned by the Crescent Club: Messrs. Tucker, Baker, Madiera, E. Wing, De Haven, Page, Wilson and Roberts; C. E. Steel, coxswain.

The race was won by the Longfellow, in ten minutes and ten seconds; the Albion coming in second, in ten minutes and fifteen seconds.

EX-CONFEDERATE REPUBLICANS.

Southern Democratic journals are enumerating some of the Ex-Confederate soldiers and leaders who are now active Republicans. The Memphis *Appeal*, for example, says: "Hayes, a Republican Congressman of Alabama, was a Confederate General. James L. Alcorn, Republican Senator from Mississippi, was a Confederate General. Charles Pelham, a Republican Congressman from Alabama, was a gallant Confederate. David P. Lewis, the Republican Governor of Alabama, was an original secessionist and a Confederate soldier. Alexander White, of Alabama, a rampant Republican, was a Confederate. McKinstry, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Alabama, was a Confederate soldier in Gen. Forrest's command during the war. Gov. Parsons, President of the 'Outrage' Convention at Chattanooga, was a Confederate in feeling and a secessionist from principle. Richard Henry Whitley, member of Congress from Georgia, a Republican, was the first to enter the Confederate service, and never surrendered until April, 1865. William A. Smith, Republican member from North Carolina, was a Confederate. Longstreet, one of Grant's right hand Republican powers, was a Confederate General. Mosby, of Virginia; Poole, Settle, and Holden, of North Carolina; Fagan of Arkansas; Bould's Baber, of Texas, and many others, were Confederates during the war, and are now Republicans, and the Wilmington, (N. C.,) *Journal* says: "Look at our State and see who are the natives who have held office among the Republicans: Govs. Holden and Brogden, Judges Rodman, Settle, and Clarke, Senator Pool, Congressmen Thomas and Smith, United States Judge Dick, United States Attorneys Badger and Erwin, and a long list of men of less note, were either blatant secessionists or held leading and important positions, State or Confederate, during the war. Cantwell, the present leader of the Radicals in the Senate, was the first man in North Carolina to wear the secession cockade, and served with credit throughout the war in leading and responsible positions in the field.'"

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Lohengrin" will be represented at the Academy of Music this evening for the second and last time. The slight imperfections noticeable in Wednesday's recital of Wagner's work are not likely to occur to-night, and hence, good as the previous performance was, one still better may be confidently anticipated. For to-morrow's matinée, a programme of particular variety has been arranged. It is to include the first act of "La Traviata," the first of "Norma," the second of "Dinorah," and the third of "Faust," and the artists to interpret it will be Mlles. Heilbron and Donadio, Signora Potentini, Miss Cary and Signori Benfratelli, Debassini, and Fiorini. This very comprehensive entertainment will be repeated Sunday evening at the Grand Opera-house, where the last "Sunday concert" of the season will probably then take place.

THIS DAY'S SYMPHONY REHEARSAL.

Mr. Thomas will this afternoon give his second public rehearsal, preparatory to the symphony concert to be attended at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. The programme for to-day will be precisely the same as that intended for Saturday, and will have for its chief elements Raff's new piano concerto, Schumann's First Symphony, and Liszt's symphonic poem, entitled "Die Ideale." No lovers of music can afford to miss these *après midi* recitals; if unable to be present at the concerts, they can console themselves with the reflection that Mr. Thomas' final rehearsals differ very little in point of finish from the performances proper, while to the subscribers to the concerts they afford an admirable opportunity to prepare for the enjoyment of music of an order exacting something more than a mere acquaintance for its full appreciation.

THE PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.

The first public rehearsal for the approaching concert of the Philharmonic Society, takes place at the Academy of Music, this afternoon

MR. GILMORE'S CONCERT.

Mr. Gilmore announces a concert of special attractiveness, given in celebration of the first anniversary of the formation of his fine band, and to occur to-morrow evening at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, in Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue. The presence of a numerous audience would only be a fit compliment to Mr. Gilmore for much labor expended in a good cause, and those *dilettanti* who may not care to go upon these grounds, can be safely referred to the programme as to a strong inducement to attend the performance. Mr. Gilmore's full band will contribute the concerted pieces; there will be instrumental solos by Messrs. Arbuckle, Letsch, Heimberger, and Lefebre, and Mme. De Ryther and Miss Colville are to sing.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Daly, having vainly sought for novelty in the répertoires of the French and German drama, has been more fortunate, we learn, in his explorations into the heart of literature of the Spanish stage. He is about to produce, we hear, a play to which the title of "Comedia Retumbante de Interés Contemporanea Humana" has been bestowed as appropriate, by the impassioned Spaniards themselves.

MR. ROBERTS' READINGS.

Mr. Roberts gave last evening, at Association Hall, the first of a series of readings. This gentleman is one of our most skilled elocutionists, and to genuine talent he adds the influence of a fine voice and presence. For two hours he kept the attention of his audience—a large and appreciative one—and time and again elicited very hearty applause. Mr. Roberts' style combines in fair proportions such of the sympathetic traits of acting, so called, as can be transferred from the footlights to the rostrum, with the severer excellences of the reader. His delivery is simple and elegant, though in his lighter selections, it is perhaps a little too emphatic; and there is just enough action on his part to give his reading such warmth and vitality as it must possess to interest and impress. Mr. Roberts' recitation of "The Bells"—his most pictorial effort, so to speak—was particularly effective, as showing the resources and culture of the reader's voice. An agreeable variety was given to the programme by the piano playing of Miss Anton, the lady appearing in place of Mr. S. B. Mills, who was absent on account of illness. Mr. Roberts gives his second entertainment Monday.

A CLUB FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Nov. 12 has the following: "The idea of opening a club for both ladies and gentlemen begins to assume a very practical shape. It is rumored that the committee propose to take a house in one of the streets off Grosvenor square, and that the club will be actually in existence with the new year. Some people go so far as to say it is to be called the Grosvenor Club, and casuists are busy with the questions which will have to be settled. Examples are drawn from the sad experiences of archery and croquet clubs, and stories such as this are afloat: A gentleman who is very popular in society was lately black-balled at a skating-ground, and after some time it turned out that his wife, who was already a member, had persuaded a friend upon the committee to compass his exclusion. It is further stated that a simple-minded young lady who had been asked to join the new club inquired in modern English: 'Is it a place where one can take their mother.' The question unfortunately remains unanswered, but we suspect a good deal of the success of the scheme will turn on whether the club is a place where a member 'can take their mother.'"

THE POPE AND MR. GLADSTONE.

On the morning of Nov. 12 the Pope, who has recovered from his indisposition, after receiving the Bishop of Bucharest, admitted several English Catholics to an audience. In addressing them, he said: "A former Minister of your country, whom I had believed rather moderate, and who, to say the truth, had never while in office manifested arrogance or violence toward the Catholic Church, intoxicated by the proceedings of another Minister in another State, has suddenly come forward, like a viper, assailing this bark of St. Peter. I have not read the book, and I have no great desire to read blasphemies, but from what I understand, the Minister whom they call Liberal flatters the Catholics of that nation, and leads them to believe that I wish those subjects to become disloyal to their sovereign and the laws of their country. Puzzled at beholding the vast progress made by that great nation in the path of the true faith, the fallen Minister hopes to arrest the luminous triumph of the Church, by interpreting after his own fashion the will of this poor Vicar of Christ. A great king (Charlemagne) said that even should the Church impose heavy burdens on the conscience of the population, the Catholics should bear them from their interest in the communion of the Church; but our dogmas, far from being burdens, are light. Those who will walk astray are not Catholics: they are worse than infidels and Protestants, because calling themselves Catholics, they daily rebel against God and the laws of the Church."

DR. KENEALY'S WRONGS.

On Nov. 11 Dr. Kenealy was to have delivered an address at Loughborough on the Tichborne trial, but although he arrived in town from Peterborough in the course of the afternoon he was unable to appear. In the course of the meeting, which was addressed by Mr. Guildford Onslow, a letter was read from Dr. Kenealy regretting his absence. He said: "I am lying in bed in the most utter exhaustion; the attacks of my enemies, and the enemies of all independent thought in England, are slowly killing me. Their assassin-like assaults culminated last week in their Pittendreigh indictment, and in my disbarment by Gray's Inn, leaving me without a profession or the means of livelihood in advanced years, when I have been unable to provide for my family. They calculate, with a cold-blooded glee, upon my being reduced to poverty, and are but completing that ruin which the three Judges resolved upon from the first when they saw that I would not desert my client and betray his cause. They had pledged themselves to his destruction, and they finish their deed of guilt by compassing my death, keeping me in perpetual torment of mind now for nearly two years. Yet I would rather be as I now am than if I had been raised to the bench with a consciousness that I had disgraced it. I hope soon to be able to revisit the town and give my personal experience of one of the greatest crimes ever committed in a court of law—the unjust conviction of 'Tichborne.'"

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

THE SIEGE OF IRUN RAISED.

IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT AT OYARZUN—REPULSE OF THE CARLISTS—WHOLESALE BURNING OF HOUSES BETWEEN ST. SEBASTIAN AND IRUN—THE REPUBLICANS TAKE GUADALOUPE—RETREAT OF THE CARLISTS—BURNING OF GUADALOUPE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. MARCIAL, PROVINCE OF GUIPUZCOA, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1874.

I succeeded in obtaining an interview with Count Belascom at Lastoula to-day, and he gave instructions to permit me to pass and return at Puncha whenever I desired to do so. After leaving Lastoula I once more ascended the rugged sides of the hill of St. Marcial, and upon reaching the summit found No. 1 battery busy at work firing upon Fort Mendivil. Just as I arrived a shell from this battery burst in the fort, and, as I have since learned, killed two men, and wounded several others. The Carlists are evidently expecting to have to retire before Loma's men, for every arrangement is made to get the guns away as quickly as possible. Four battalions, however, have been sent out to meet Loma, between St. Sebastian and Irun, on the high road from the last-named town to Tolosa. I anticipate that, if an engagement takes place it will be in the neighborhood of the pass at Gairschuresqueta, near Oyarzun and Renteria, on the other side of the chain of mountains at the back of Irun. Although I have said that there are numerous signs which lead me to believe that the Carlists are not forgetting the maxim, that

"He who fights and runs away,
Will live to fight another day,"

yet I do not for one moment suppose that they will retire from St. Marci al without a severe struggle. They are raising earth-works and fortifications facing the side of the mountain, looking toward the direction from which Loma will advance.

ST. MARCIAL, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The Carlists under Gen. Valdespenas, who were sent out to meet the Republicans, who are advancing with Gen. Loma from Los Passages, had an important engagement with the Republican troops at St. Marco, near Renteria, yesterday, and were defeated after several hours' severe fighting. They retired in the direction of Oyarzun, where they were attacked by the Republicans this morning, and have suffered heavy losses. Having lost the position which they held at St. Marco, there is but a slight chance of the Carlists defeating the men under Loma, more especially when it is remembered that the Carlist forces in that neighborhood consist of five battalions only—about 6,000 men—while there are at least double that number of Republicans. The Carlists are now retreating in this direction. Several battalions, which were until the last two days stationed around St. Marcial, have left for Vera, I believe en route for Estella. The moment the news arrived here that the Carlists had been defeated by Loma's men, the guns at No. 1 battery were removed and left post-haste for Vera. There are a couple of battalions here, who are working with might and main to complete the earth-works. The Carlists under Valdespenas, at Oyarzun, showed no signs of anything like cowardice, but fought most determinedly until it was seen that they were certain to be overpowered by the superior numbers which opposed them. I do not know exactly what to think about Loma's plan. Certain it is that on several occasions during the last five days he has arrived at Irun, and his promise to the garrison there was, each time, that he would bring his men up without fail. I am inclined to think that the object of his delay between St. Sebastian and this point was to induce the Carlists to send out some of the forces which were guarding St. Marcial to meet him near Renteria, and, after awaiting the issue of an engagement there, to drive the Carlists away from the whole country between here and St. Sebastian, as well as from Guadaloupe and the numerous houses which they occupy round Irun and Fontarabia. In this he has succeeded, for although some of the Carlist troops engaged at Oyarzun are retreating toward St. Marcial, others, under Gen. Elio, are marching round toward Tolosa. One of two things is probably happening at the time of writing; either that Loma is marching upon the Carlists at Tolosa, or he is advancing rapidly in this direction. Before I can satisfy myself which step is being taken this letter must be dispatched, but a few hours will decide the point. I do not think that the Carlists are likely to give up St. Marcial without a very severe struggle, for there is every indication here that they will endeavor to hold it to the last. Everything is in favor of the Carlists retaining the place it they desire it, unless they are attacked by such superior numbers that they are compelled to vacate their positions on the summit of the hill. As St. Marcial is really the key to the valley leading along the Bidassoa to Vera, and thence along the high road to Pamplona, its importance as a military station, for either side, is obvious.

At 9 o'clock this morning a sortie consisting of 600 picked men from Irun and Fontarabia ascended the mountain of Guadaloupe and took the monastery there without any opposition being made by the Carlists. The Republicans had run short of boats yesterday, so they took a couple of the boats belonging to the Bidassoa Iron Company, in which they conveyed troops from Irun to Fontarabia. I fear that the dividends accruing to the shareholders in this company are not likely to be large for some time to come, for their property, &c., seems to be used alike by Carlists and Republicans.

HENDAYE, Wednesday, Nov. 11—Midnight.

The whole country between here and St. Sebastian has been completely devastated by the Republicans. Several hundred houses are burning to night. There are about thirty houses round Irun in flames, and the monastery at Guadaloupe is burning fiercely. The country at the back of the hills behind Irun consists of a very fertile valley. This was studded here and there by numerous little pueblas, or small villages, tenanted by Carlist sympathizers, whose chief pursuits were more of an agricultural than a warlike character. It is these little villages which the troops of Gen. Loma have fired, and which, simultaneously with the houses in the environs of Irun, have been set fire to by the Republicans. Past experience during this most murderous of all contests—a civil war—have proved to us that the Republicans set fire right and left to all houses which are of no use to them as military positions, and reduce the owners to a state of penury and abject want. The first feeling I had this evening in looking at these houses burning so brightly, and on seeing the whole country for miles around at the back of Irun being reduced to a state of complete devastation, was, "Thank God! I was not born a Spaniard." This is not a "Carlist outrage," be it remembered; had it been so, the press of the world would condemn the act in the most unmistakable language. What will be said now that, in the very eyes of all Europe—for nearly every nation is represented here on the frontier—these acts of cruelty have been committed by the Republicans? I do not for one moment wish to argue that the Carlists are not to blame for several similar outrages which have been committed by them; but when villages are burned in this wholesale manner, simply because they were in the occupation of the wives and families of Carlist soldiers—men who *volens volens*, were obliged to fight for one side or the other—is it to be wondered at that the Republicans meet with but little mercy when they are captured by the Carlists?

By themselves the engagements of yesterday and this afternoon were not of any great magnitude, but their importance is great when it is remembered that they have opened up the advance of the Republicans to Irun. It has been a matter of surprise to me that with a strong fortress at St. Sebastian, Fontarabia, and Irun, the Carlists should have still held the mountains at the mouth of the Bidassoa. At any time a few thousand troops marching across the country from St. Sebastian to Irun could have done what they have now succeeded in accomplishing—regained the coast-line round from Fontarabia to St. Sebastian. Had the Carlists remained in the mountains at Guadaloupe they would have been cut off from all chance of retreat as soon as a connection had been re-established by the Republicans across the country from St. Sebastian.

BEHOBIE, Thursday, Nov. 12—8 A. M.

The Republicans, under Gen. Loma, have pushed up to St. Marcial during the night, and are attacking it by storming up the heights. The guns at Irun have opened fire upon the Carlists on St. Marcial. I am inclined to think the Carlists will have to vacate their position, and retire to Vera, in which case Loma will possibly take Puncha, Lastoula, and Anderlasse.

Nov. 12—Noon.

Early this morning the Republicans under Gen. Loma took possession of the heights of St. Marcial after one hour's fighting. The Carlists were then retreating rapidly toward Vera. Gen. Loma speedily pushed on over the mountains to Puncha, taking possession of the place without opposition, and is now marching upon Lastoula and Anderlasse, higher up the river. There will be no difficulty about occupying these places. Thus, the Republicans now have possession of the entire frontier line of Bidassoa. They are devastating this once smiling valley, and burning everything as they advance. Every house to be seen beyond and around Irun is now in flames, and the monastery upon Guadaloupe is burning fiercely.

The report that Don Carlos had paid a visit to Hendaye, which so agitated the Spanish Embassy in Paris, was untrue. He was near Behobie at the hour indicated, looking down from a height, scarcely half a mile from the French frontier, upon the scene of operations. Night before last he was visited at Vera by Prince James, his eldest son, and by the Countess Florice, and hence could not have been seen in the streets of Hendaye.

THE SAFE BURGLARY JURY STILL OUT.

PROBABILITY OF A DISAGREEMENT—NO LIKELIHOOD OF A SECOND TRIAL—THE OBSERVANCE OF THANKSGIVING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The jury in the safe burglary case has not yet given a verdict, and there is little reason to expect that they will reach any agreement. It is said that the vote stands ten not guilty, and two guilty. Whether there is any foundation for this rumor cannot be known. When the jury had first been completed the probability of a disagreement was foreshadowed, by the statement that the selection had been so made that only clear and absolutely convincing evidence of the guilt or innocence of the accused would unite the jury. The charge of the judge has been pronounced fair and impartial even by those who have been engaged in the prosecution, and yet the charge held it to be necessary in order to prove the indictment that the testimony should possess a character and definiteness that could hardly be claimed for that presented by the Government. Of course it is yet possible that the jury may agree, but in case they do not there is little prospect of a new trial. The cost to the Government in prosecuting this case has already been $10,000 or $12,000, and there will be no disposition to press a new trial without new evidence. On the other hand, the indicted will hardly care to claim the privilege of undergoing the ordeal of the last month again, though the statement is made on behalf of Harrington that he will not be satisfied with a "hung jury," but will press his own case till a verdict has been rendered.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Since the safe burglary conspiracy case was given to the jury, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, there has not been an hour in which an eager and anxious crowd has not been waiting around the City Hall, and there has not been a trial since that of John Surratt, which has stimulated so great a desire to hear the verdict of the jury. All kinds of rumors floated about during last night, and took shape in the morning papers. Harrington, Whitley, Nettleship, and a number of their friends were on the watch, while a coterie of memorialists showed a similar interest. It is asserted, with some show of correctness, that three or four notes passed between the jury-room window and Harrington's friends; but on the other hand, it seems next to impossible for such a transaction to have taken place, as the jury are in the third story of the City Hall, and if a note had been dropped from the window it was as likely to be picked up by one party as another, for the moon was shining brightly all night. Pretty good authority, however, asserts it to be true. The morning papers declare the jury stands ten for acquittal and two for conviction. Upon testing the authority for the statement, this fact has been verified, namely, that several persons standing within hearing of the window, which was open at the top, heard the exclamation in the jury-room, "Are you two 'blokes' going to stand out against us ten gentlemen all night?" Card-playing, psalm-singing, and discussion consume the time of the jurors. Harrington's office, and also the office of Mr. Christy, counsel for the memorialists, are directly in view of the two windows of the jury-room, and about twenty rods distant, and rumors of sign telegraphing between them and the jury-room are prevalent. At a late hour this afternoon the jury had given no indications of an agreement. The doors of the City Hall are being locked, and there are only a few persons lounging about the steps.

11 P. M.—At 9-30 o'clock P. M. the jury was still out, with no indications of an agreement. There seems to be no doubt that ten are for acquittal, and two for conviction.

Later.—The jury have all retired for the night. The Court meets at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

GOOD TEMPLARS IN CANADA.

BROCKVILLE, Ontario, Nov. 26.—The Grand Lodge resumed business this morning. The following were elected representatives to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge: Brothers Oronhyatekeha, Ormston, Henry, and McDonagh; Alternates: Brothers Leach, Ash, Scott, and French. The Auditor's report was presented and adopted, and an Auditor for the ensuing year was elected. J. H. Samuel, of London, was elected General Superintendent. A vote of thanks to the various railways was adopted. At 3 o'clock a mass-meeting of children was held in the Town Hall. The meeting was addressed by Mrs. M. B. O'Donnell, of Lowville, N. Y., Chief Superintendent of the Juvenile Templars; Mrs. Watson, of England, and Waubans, chief of the Delaware Indians. The meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

UNVEILING OF A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

ST. CLAIR, Penn., Nov. 26.—The unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument at St. Clair was the principal attraction in the Schuylkill region to-day. The graceful white marble monument to the memory of the St. Clair soldier dead was unveiled to-day, Gov. John F. Hartranft assisting at the ceremonies. The Seventh Regiment, National Guard, and a large number of bands and civic organizations were present. The weather was most favorable, and the whole affair was a grand success.

THE MINING REGIONS.

TWENTY COLLIERIES CLOSED, AND OTHERS TO STOP IN A FEW DAYS.

PROSPECTS OF A HARD WINTER FOR THE MINERS—A GENERAL SUSPENSION OF WORK THREATENED—THE MARKET GLUTTED WITH COAL—LOW PRICES AND NO DEMAND THE CAUSE OF THE STOPPAGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Thursday, Nov. 26, 1874.

It is evident that a hard Winter is closing in upon the miners of this region. Probably not less than ten thousand men will be idle from November to March; and more than three-fourths of them go into this long suspension, at the beginning of the severest season of the year, entirely without money, and almost without credit. During the Fall season the collieries were running almost night and day, and more coal was sent to market than has ever before gone from this region during the corresponding season. One week in October was specially noted as the "banner week" in the history of the trade, more coal being mined and shipped during that week than in any previous six days in the history of the region. The consequence was that the market was overcrowded, stocks accumulated, and though prices were kept up by the companies' combination, the market grew dull and heavy. The wharves at Port Richmond became so filled with coal that no more could be received there until they were cleared by shipments. Then the cold snap came on, with reports of approaching Winter in Eastern harbors, the speedy close of navigation was announced, and on last Saturday, Nov. 21, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which had been working thirty collieries in October, closed all but ten of them for the Winter. This threw at least three thousand men out of employment at once; but worse was to come.

The same company has been doing an agency business in coal for the last two years, taking the entire product of some collieries, owned by outside individuals, and a portion only of the product of others. When the business was undertaken, the enemies of the movement started a report that the coal was to be thrown indiscriminately into a "pool" and sold without regard to quality or variety. The rumor was exploded, but the name stuck, and the collieries so disposing of their coal have been known as "pool collieries" ever since. There are now thirty-one of them, and these have all been notified this week that the company can take no more of their coal after the 30th of the present month. I am unable to say how many collieries will be closed by this notice, but have good reason to think that a large majority of them will be forced to suspend. A great many of them placed all their coal in the hands of the Reading Company. Many others which could work independently during the shipping season will be unable to find a market for their coal, and will have to stop on that account; while a few, having a good domestic trade or mining a specially desirable article—for there are "fancy brands" of coal as of everything else—will be able to work steadily throughout the Winter. It is altogether probable that at least twenty-five of these will have to suspend operations, and as individual operators can no more find a market than the company can, it would be a very liberal estimate that allowed one-fourth of the collieries in this region to work this Winter. Suppose, however, that forty collieries continue working, that being a little more than one-fourth of the entire number, there would remain nearly or quite 100 which will be idle during these three bitter Winter months. My own impression is that the suspension will be practically total throughout the region, but I prefer to take the most cheerful view possible of the situation. At the best, it is bad enough.

Assuming that each colliery employs 150 men, which I believe is about the average, this will take the daily means of support out of the hands of 15,000 men, most of whom have families dependent on them, and nearly all of whom are desperately poor. They have one resource in the "Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association," to which they nearly all belong; but its numbers this Winter will include a great many more bread-eaters than bread-winners, and it is difficult to see how it is going to provide for them all. The country store-keepers will have to suffer again as they have often suffered in the past. It is impossible to refuse credit to these people, and equally impossible to collect more than a tithe of the debts they incur.

The iron men have a better show for the Winter, though they scarcely seem to appreciate it as they should. There are two large rolling mills on the outskirts of this town, and both have been idle for a number of weeks be cause of a strike on the part of the puddlers. Six furnaces, however, in town and near it, are in full blast, two of which had temporarily suspended, having recently blown in. What effect the recommendations of the pig-iron manufacturers' recent convention in Philadelphia may have on their operations this Winter is not yet known, but it seems probable that there will be no stoppage of the furnaces about here.

I might add, though it seems scarcely necessary, that nothing like a coal famine can arise from the stoppage of the collieries, as they will resume work as soon as the state of the market will warrant them in doing so.

ADRIFT IN LAKE HURON.

TWO FISHERMEN, CAPSIZED, REMAIN FIFTY HOURS ON THE BOTTOM OF THEIR BOAT—BEATEN BY WAVES AND STORMS.

From the Detroit Press, Nov. 21.

Frank McAuley and William Walker, hardy fishermen of Alcona, in the employ of James Craig, of Detroit, at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning set sail for their fishing-grounds. Their craft was the ordinary fishing boat—the boat common to all the great lakes—sharp at stem and stern, with a good keel and beam and two masts—a craft that with proper management is capable of withstanding much sea and a heavy gale. Ten miles from shore they set their nets. The wind had increased and kept coming in fitful squalls, and McAuley and Walker were glad to have done with the nets. They put their boat about and headed home. The sails were reefed and the boat, lightened of her weight of nets, careened to the gunwale with every puff of wind that came. Three miles from the place where the nets had been put, and seven miles from the shore, a gust of wind struck the fishing boat, and, though Walker put the helm alee and McAuley started to let the sheets fly, neither was quite quick enough, and the boat went over. Under water, under the boat, with heavy woolen clothing on and heavy fishermen's boots, neither of the men can tell exactly how he managed to come to the surface. They came, however, in an instant to the top of the waves, whose foaming crests beat savagely in their faces. Walker rose close to the boat, and clambered upon the bottom. McAuley had to swim some strokes to reach it, but finally did so, and was assisted up. The boat was tossed like a cork, still the masts and the spread canvas kept it tolerably steady, and prevented any possibility of its being righted. The two fishermen groped for the ropes that held the sheets, and having by good fortune found them, lashed themselves to the boat. They beat their hands to keep themselves warm and peered about as well as they could to see if relief was at hand. Every now and then the furiously driven spray would dash over them, and then again for an hour no water would touch their clothing. They could do nothing but wait. There was no device by which they could control the movements of the boat. It drifted under the influence of the north-west wind, which appeared to them to increase, and most certainly carried their helpless craft farther and farther out to sea. Then, to make the matter worse, a snow storm came on, chilling them, and rendering still more hopeless their chances of being seen by any passing vessel. The night came on and there was no relief. Clear starlight—clear and cold—succeeded the snow-storm. How they passed the night neeta no description. The men themselves cannot describe it, except that they beat their breasts and limbs in order to keep warm and to keep awake. The sun arose Wednesday, but no sight of land gladdened their eyes. The hope that the drift might bring them near the shore had proved false. Still they kept courage and consoled themselves with hope. Some vessel must run within hailing distance of them—relief might be close at hand.

This is what the Weather Bureau recorded of the neighborhood of Alpena Wednesday last:

"Thermometer 21°; wind north-west, fresh; clear.

Probabilities—For the upper lake region and North-west, partly cloudy weather, with north-west winds, backing to southerly in the Missouri Valley, decidedly low temperature, high barometer, and light snow in Missouri and Iowa."

If Probabilities had added light snow on Lake Huron he would have hit it exactly; for so it came upon them, and, though wet, weary, and hungry, the fishermen maintained their courage. They judged they must be in the track of vessels, and kept saying to each other, "In another hour we'll be saved." It was this hope alone that preserved them. Arms and legs they swayed vigorously, and thus preserved the circulation. The short November day was all too long for them. The yellow light of the sun, whenever it was revealed, faded into the gloom of night, and still no relief. Long and dark the hours—rough and boisterous the sea—no relief. The gray of morning dawned upon them; faint, nearly overcome with hunger, benumbed with wet and cold, they cheered themselves as the sun of Thursday rose and tried to believe that help must now be near at hand. No wind Thursday, no snow, but clear and cold, and ice forming all around them. Aided by the mercy of God that calmness of the sea was McAuley and Walker. The waves had moderated greatly and both the men arose and paced the keel and took a step or two forward and back. They did not dare to unloose the fastenings of the ropes that held them to the boat, for they were so enfeebled that any lurch received might send them overboard, most certainly to be drowned. It was more than fifty hours since they had tasted food. They began to talk of death. Both agreed that unless relief should come they must before night succumb. Walker, as fortune would have it, had a good supply of plug tobacco. It was poor food for ravenously hungry men, but they alternated their quids of it with hearty chews of the grease spots on some portions of their clothing, and found a little comfort and still less sustenance therein. And, best of all, they kept their courage up and their arms and legs moving.

Without prolonging this story of unparalleled hardship and endurance, let it conclude with the fact that at 11 o'clock Thursday forenoon, off Point au Barques, they were picked up by the steam-barge Marv Jarecki. As they were capsized about 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, they were consequently fifty hours adrift on the bottom of the boat—fifty hours of wind and storm, snow and ice, upon the wintry waves of Lake Huron. Their boat, under the influence of the north-west wind, had drifted nearly sixty miles, and across the ever-stormy entrance to Saginaw Bay. After they were taken on board the Jarecki the officers and crew exerted themselves to their utmost in their behalf, and it is no doubt mainly due to their efforts that the two fishermen did not succumb to the terrible strain after the reaction came. The barge reached Detroit yesterday, when McAuley and Walker were taken ashore. They were humanely cared for by Mr. Craig, and by others under his direction.

MARRIED LIFE IN NEVADA.

THE CONFIDENTIAL TALK A YOUNG COUPLE HAD ABOUT FAULTS, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

From the Virginia City Enterprise.

After having been married some weeks, it came into the head of a young husband in this city, one Sunday, when he had but little to occupy his mind, to suggest to his wife that they should plainly and honestly state the faults that each had discovered in the other since they had been man and wife. After some hesitation the wife agreed to the proposition, but stipulated that the rehearsal should be made in all sincerity and with an honest view to the bettering of each other, as otherwise it would be of no use to speak of the faults to which marriage had opened their eyes. The husband was of the same mind, and his wife asked him to begin with her faults. He was somewhat reluctant, but his wife insisted that he was the first to propose the matter, and as he was at the head of the house it was his place to take the lead. Thus urged, he began the recital. He said:

"My dear, one of the first faults I observed in you after we began keeping house was that you a good deal neglected the tinware. You didn't keep it scoured as bright as it should be. My mother always took great pride in her tinware, and kept it as bright as a dollar."

"I am glad that you have mentioned it, dear," said the wife, blushing a little; "hereafter you shall see no speck on cup or pan. Pray proceed."

"I have also observed," said the husband, "that you use your dish-rags a long time without washing them, and then finally throw them away. Now, when at home, I remember that my mother always used to wash out her dish-rags when she was done using them, and then hang them up where they could dry, ready for the next time she would need them."

Blushing as before, the young wife promised to amend this fault.

The husband continued with a most formidable list of similar faults, many more than we have space to enumerate, when he declared that he could think of nothing more that was worthy of mention.

"Now," said he, "my dear, you begin and tell me all the faults you have observed in me since we have been married."

The young house-wife sat in silence; her face flushed to the temples, and a great lump came in her throat, which she seemed to be striving hard to swallow.

"Proceed, my dear; tell me all the faults you have observed in me, sparing none!"

Arising suddenly from her seat, the little wife burst into tears, and throwing both arms about her husband's neck, cried:

"My dear husband, you have not a fault in the world. If you have even one, my eyes have been so blinded by my love for you that so long as we have been married I have never once observed it. In my eyes you are perfect, and all that you do seems to me to be done in the best manner and just what should be done."

"But, my dear," said the husband, his face reddening and his voice growing husky with emotion, "just think, I have gone and found all manner of fault with you. Now, do tell me some of my faults; I know I have many—ten times as many as you ever had or ever will have. Let me hear them."

"Indeed, husband, it is as I tell you; you have not a single fault that I can see. Whatever you do seems right in my eyes; and now that I know what a good-for-nothing little wretch I am, I shall at once begin the work of reform, and try to make myself worthy of you."

"Nonsense, my dear, you know sometimes I go away and leave you without any wood cut; I stay up town when I ought to be at home; I spend my money for drinks and cigars when I ought to bring it home to you; I—"

"No you don't," cried his wife; "you do nothing of the kind. I like to see you enjoy yourself; I should be unhappy were you to do otherwise than just exactly as you do!"

"God bless you, little wife!" cried the now thoroughly subjugated husband; "from this moment you have not a fault in the world! Indeed you never had a fault; I was but joking—don't remember a word I said!" and he kissed away the tears that still trembled in the little woman's eyes.

Never again did the husband scrutinize the tinware nor examine the dish-rag—never so much as mention one of the faults he had enumerated; but soon after the neighbor women were wont to say:

"It is wonderful how neat Mrs. —— keeps everything about her house. Her tinware is always as bright as a new dollar, and I do believe she not only washes, but irons, her dish-rags!" And the neighbor men were heard to say: "What a steady fellow M—— has got to be of late; he don't spend a dime for here for drinks or dollars, and can never be kept from home half an hour when he is not at work. He seems to worship that wife of his."

A DOUBLE MURDER.

M. De Paris, who has been so busy of late going about from town to town with his *bois de justice*, has just had more work cut out for him, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, by the Court of Assize in the Allier. In that department a man named Hippolyte Caillot was charged with the murder of his wife and his sister-in-law. He had lately obtained a recommendation to the Bishop of Moulins for admission to the Last Supper, where twelve indigent persons represented the twelve apostles. Caillot represented Judas Iscariot, and for enacting the part of that apostle received ten francs; with this money he bought a goose, and after regaling himself on the bird he returned home and committed the double crime for which he has now been sentenced to death. The defense he set up was that he suspected his wife and sister-in-law wished to poison him, and one doctor declared that the accused was not responsible for his actions, as he suffered from delirium tremens.

ILLITERATE VOTERS IN LOUISIANA.

The late election in Louisiana revealed the fact that more than three-fourths of the voters in that State cannot write their names. Of course, says the New-Orleans *Picayune*, the large majority of this illiteracy belongs to the negroes, but in some sections of the country the whites make a very bad show. In St. Landry it is discovered that 1,715 white voters, or one-half of the white voters of the parish, were unable to sign their names, and that 1,406, or five-sixths of the negroes, were likewise unable to write. The total amounts to three-fifths of the voting population of the parish. Commenting upon these facts the *Picayune* adds: "Now that the State is about to open on a prosperous condition it will not do to conceal these facts, however unpalatable they may be. If our prosperity is to be lasting it will not do to hide any of these troubles. They will need correction, not concealment. Simple negative action—undoing all that has been wrongly done—will not be sufficient for Louisiana. There will have to be some determined action on many questions, and on this question in particular."

PACIFIC COAST STEAMERS.

The San Diego (Cal.) *Union* of Nov. 15 says: "We have reliable information to the effect that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company intend to put two 'express' steamers on the Southern coast route, which will make the trip between San Diego and San Francisco in forty hours. These steamers will be run in addition to the regular service, it being the purpose of the company to afford the utmost facilities to the constantly growing travel on this route."

OUR IMPORTS.

THE INCREASE OF DUTIES.

It was distinctly understood by the public at large, and certainly by members of Congress, that Mr. Poland's committee would not, by their revision of the laws respecting imports, increase or modify the rates of duty enforced on the 1st day of December, 1873. There was an express pledge by the committee that the legal effect of the subsisting statutes should not be varied by any new words employed in the revision, and an implied promise that the rates of duty which, for many months, and in some instances even years, the Executive Department of the Government declared "in force," should not in any manner be changed either to a lower or higher rate. Any one sees that it would have been very easy for the revising committee, trusted so implicitly as it was by Congress and the country, to insert in the revision its own interpretation of previous laws, whenever that construction differed from the one the Executive had enforced up the 1st of December. But such legislation of interpretation into the revision is as much a change of the law, within the meaning of the pledge, as explicit changes of rates, and it would as effectually increase the then existing duties which would have continued but for the revision. The importer and consumer would be as much taken by surprise in one case as in the other. Whether the increased rates under the revision have been commanded of Secretary Bristow, in all cases, by the language of the revision, or made, in most instances, by his own interpretation of doubtful provisions, we do not know. We have, however, taken pains to inquire at authentic sources, and we find that since June 22, 1874, rates of duty have been increased in the following instances among others, and we think it will be agreed that this increase requires explanation. If the language of former statutes was ambiguous, but the Treasury had declared an interpretation in which the country acquiesced, why did Mr. Poland's committee change that interpretation in face of its pledges? Or if the language of the revision was left of doubtful significance, why did Secretary Bristow, after the promises of the committee which became in good morals a part of the law, exact the higher instead of the lower rates, and thereby make the duty higher than that enforced on the 1st of December, 1873?

Description of Articles.	Rates Enforc'd by the Treasury Dec. 1, 1873.	Rates Enforc'd by the Treas'y since June 22, 1874.
Manufactures of silk and cotton, of which cotton is chief value. (Under this head is embraced a large variety of dress goods, under various names, which, being low-priced, enter largely into ordinary consumption, and the importation is very large.)	35 ₱ c., less 10 ₱ c.	50 ₱ c., less 10 ₱ c.
Manufactures of flax and cotton, cotton chief value. (The same remarks apply to these goods as to manufactures of silk and cotton.)	35 ₱ c., less 10 ₱ c.	5½c. ₱ square yard, 20 ₱ c., less 10 ₱ c.
Linen canvasks, linen coatings, linen drills, linen blay, linen brown Hollands, costing under 30c. ₱ square yard.	30 ₱ c.,	35 ₱ c.
Do., costing over 30c. ₱ square yard.	35 ₱ c.	40 ₱ c.
Cotton book-binding muslins. (The advance here is not less than 75 ₱ cent. advance of duty.)	35 ₱ c., less 10 ₱ c.	5½c. ₱ square yard, 20 ₱ c., less 10 ₱ c.
Lining cottons and tarletans, weighing less than 5 oz. to the square yard.	35 ₱ c., less 10 ₱ c.	5½c. ₱ square yard and 20 ₱ c., less 10 ₱ c.
Worsted embroideries, embracing slipper-patterns, chair-seats, cushions, screens, &c. (This gives an additional duty of nearly 60 ₱ cent. ad valorem.)	35 ₱ c., less 10 ₱ c.	50c. ₱ lb. and 35 ₱ c., less 10 ₱ c.
Books, printed.	25 ₱ c., less 10 ₱ c.	25 ₱ c. net.
Photographs.	20 ₱ c.	25 ₱ c., less 10 ₱ c.
Printed music.	20 ₱ c., less 10 ₱ c.	20 ₱ c. net.
Labels, as printed matter, now taken up as manufactures of paper.	25 ₱ c., less 10 ₱ c.	35 ₱ c., less 10 ₱ c.
Argols, partially refined.	3c. ₱ lb.	6c. ₱ lb.
Castile Soap.	35 ₱ c.	1c. ₱ lb. and 30 ₱ c.
Spirits, over $4 per gallon and under proof.	$2 ₱ proof gallon.	50 ₱ c. ad valorem.
Ale and beer in bottles.	10 ₱ c. allowed for breakage. Leakage—2 ₱c. allowed.	No allowance.
Spirits.	35 ₱ c., less 10 ₱ c.	35 ₱ c. net.
Fans.	30 ₱ c., less 10 ₱ c.	35 ₱ c., less 10 ₱ c.
Cotton lace as thread.	35 ₱ c., less 10 ₱ c.	40 ₱ c., less 10 ₱ c.
Linen wearing apparel.	35 ₱ c.	40 ₱ c.
Lithographic stones, engraved.	20 ₱ c.	25 ₱ c.
Alizarine, artificial.	Free.	20 ₱ c.

Tin plates, calf-skins, all kinds of dressed and finished skins. On these articles there was allowed, on Dec. 1, 1873, a reduction of ten per cent. under the law of 1872, but this, since June, 1874, is disallowed, and on all importations since the last date the entries are reliquidated and the ten per cent. demanded from the importer.

A SPELLING BEE.

HOW THEY CONDUCT IT IN THE CITY OF CLEVELAND.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Nov. 24.

On Monday evening a regular old-fashioned spelling-school was held at the Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church. The first was held last week, by way of experiment, and the affair was so exceedingly enjoyable and satisfactory that it was determined to have another. Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, there was a large attendance, embracing all classes, old and young. The "school" was conducted upon the same principle—barring the sleigh-riding and "sparking"—as in "the country," where, as is well known, the spelling-school is one of the most cherished Winter institutions.

Shortly before 8 o'clock the "choosing sides" began, a young lady and gentleman having volunteered to organize and lead the opposing forces through the wordy combat. All were urged to participate, but many "with one consent began to make excuse," and were as prolific in excuses as those told of in the Bible, who were invited to the marriage supper. A *Herald* reporter who had just dropped in to "see the fun" was pressed into the service, the managers declaring that no excuse would be accepted from him. *Leader* chap who was present was similarly beset, but he firmly declared he wouldn't and that was "the end on't," and they were compelled to raise the siege and "let him off." He consented, however, to act as "referee."

At length, when the audience had been "pumped dry"—as the boss declared—it was found that forty-six, twenty-three on each side, were in line, eager for the fray. Among them were a leading minister—who enjoys the reputation of being one of the "crack" spellers of the neighborhood—a county official, a bank cashier, half a dozen school teachers, and many well-known residents, of both sexes. A considerable number were pupils of the public schools, and some of these showed that they were "no slouches" at spelling, either. On account of the mistakes of school children in spelling books in use when those who are now men and women went to school in pinafores and pantalets having long since gone out of date—and the differences of authority in orthography, it was agreed that, although words might be spelled as in the book from which they were pronounced, if they were spelled as authorized in the dictionary, it should not count as a "miss." Here was where the referee got in his work. He was furnished with a copy of Webster's Unabridged, and to him and his big book all questions of this nature were referred for settlement.

All the preliminaries being arranged, "time" was called, and Mr. H. M. James, one of the city supervising principals, began to "give out" words from *Descott's Speller*, the book used in our public schools. He went a couple of times along the lines with "easy" words of two syllables, as he said, to give the spellers a chance to recover from their embarrassment and "get their hands in." During the first fifteen minutes but two or three words were missed. Then Mr. James got down to business, and scanning page after page with his practiced eye, he selected the more difficult words, and the slaughter became general. Whenever the fatal word "Next!" was pronounced, the person who had missed quietly slid out and took a seat among the spectators. Now and then a word would sweep down half a dozen in a row, leaving great gaps in the ranks. The survivors closed up the gaps, the second fifteen minutes witnessing the downfall of at least half of the combatants.

Those remaining had generally pretty well explored the mysteries of English orthography, and during the third quarter the casualties became less frequent. The master of ceremonies turned over leaf after leaf, keeping an eye for the "hard words," and one by one the spellers went down. The cashier stood fire nobly, but in an unguarded moment the word "vinegar" soured on him, and he went under. At length but ten remained, the "sides" being just equal—five on each, and both the leaders still bravely holding their positions. Then the county official struck a snag, and surrendered; two had now been fought valiantly were swept away, and Mr. James betook himself in earnest to the work of searching out puzzlers. In fifty minutes from the opening of the engagement, but five remained—the lady "captain" with the clergy as her support, and the gentleman, flanked by the press representative, and a young lady who had thus far withstood every assault.

The feminine leader was the next victim, reducing the quintet to a quartet, on one side the minister being left blooming alone." Warming up to his work, Mr. James became almost frantic in his zeal to hunt up hard words, but for several minutes the four were invulnerable. At this juncture he threw aside the book he had been using, and, with a sardonic smile upon his face, he went down into his coat pocket and brought out the "blue-book." For some time vague hints had been thrown out about that *dernier resort*, and its appearance was the signal for enthusiastic applause, while the quartet exchanged significant glances, the interpretation of whic was: "Now we're going to catch it." That "blue book" isn't very large, but there's a good deal in it to be spelled. It contains a host of such words as "chalybeate," "phylactery," "erysipelas," "logarithmic," "pharmaceutical," &c., *ad infinitum*, to say nothing of orthographical monstrosities of all kinds, the whole compiled for just such occasions.

With a fiendish delight Mr. James hurled those polysyllabic thunderbolts at the little class standing before him. At length the young lady and the expounder of the Gospel both got inextricably entangled in the folds of an atrocious six-syllabled word, and only two were left. After successfully resisting the bombardment for a few minutes, the "other fellow"—not the pencil driver, who was bound to maintain the honor of the press—slipped up on a word about a foot long, but he didn't know it till afterward, as the principal's attention was at the instant directed elsewhere, and the error was not noticed by him. Then along came a little word of three syllables and finished both of them. Neither had ever seen or heard of the word before, and were obliged to "go it blind." They made wild and desperate efforts, but floundered hopelessly and gave up in despair.

DEATH FROM A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 26.—Adrian W. Smith, cashier of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and formerly teller of the Manhattan Bank of New-York, died in Roselle, N. J., at 9:15 o'clock on Wednesday evening, from exhaustion, consequent upon losing his left leg by a railroad accident in Elizabeth on Tuesday afternoon. The funeral will take place from the residence of the deceased on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF MINNESOTA.

Following is the official vote of Minnesota for members of Congress at the election held Nov. 3, the Republican candidates being all elected:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Dunnell.....16716	Waite.....13721
2.	Strait.....13742	Cox.....13521
4.	King.....18179	Wilson.....15860

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

TH

EDUCATIONAL.

HOME AND FOREIGN NOTES.

A Chinese mission school is to be established at Portland, Oregon, under the charge of Miss Mitchell.

Rev. John Hussey, of Lockland, Ohio, has been appointed Professor of Botany in Purdue College, Lafayette, Ind.

A nautical school is to be established in Baltimore, under the direction of the Board of School Commissioners.

The Pestalozzian system of teaching music has been introduced into the public schools of Baltimore with success.

Prof. S. P. Sadtler, Ph. D., has been elected Professor of General Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Corcoran, of Washington City, has offered to give $25,000 to Columbia College, in that city, provided others will give $50,000.

Over 300 women are attending the lectures at the London University, (England,) though they can receive no degree, but only certificates.

Gen. A. P. Stewart has been inaugurated Chancellor of the University of Mississippi. The opening address was delivered by Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar.

A gentleman, who wishes his name concealed, presented Father Fulton recently with $1,000, to pay for the improvements now in progress in Boston College.

The Board of Education of the City of Rochester, N. Y., at a recent meeting resolved to close all the public schools at the end of this onth unless the necessary appropriations were forthcoming.

Rev. James Marvin, D. D., has been elected President of the Kansas State University. He was educated at Alfred University, New-York, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The constitutionality of the law forbidding the sale of liquor within two miles of the University of California has been recently tested, and the unfortunate tester lost his case and had to pay the costs.

Prof. Hilgard, of Michigan, now fills the chair of Professor of Agriculture in the San Francisco University. Mr. Hilgard is said to have "no practical knowledge of agriculture," but to be "a good theoretical instructor."

According to a report made to the seventeenth annual Sunday-school Convention in session at Millville, N. J., there are 1,693 Sunday-schools in the State, and 171,778 scholars. The total value of Sunday-school libraries is $205,000.

At the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest at Bloomington, Ill., the first prize of $75 was awarded to Thomas I. Coultas, of the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, and the second, of $50, to J. Frank Stout, of the North-western University.

In this City there are enrolled in the colored schools 1,164 pupils, with an average attendance of 964. The whole number of pupils enrolled is 109,023; the average attendance for October was 100,676, which is an increase of 7,815 over October of last year.

Tuft's College, Medford, Mass., seems to be abundantly endowed with scholarships, having twenty-seven, fifteen being of $60 and twelve of $100 each. In addition to these, ten students are educated gratuitously. The cost of board and tuition does not exceed $244 per year.

At a late session of the Board of Trustees of the State University of Indiana, Miss Sarah B. Morrison, a graduate of the institution, daughter of Hon. John I. Morrison, Ex-Treasurer of the State, was elected tutor. She now finds herself in an awkward predicament, the students refusing to recite to her.

The passage through the college-yard at Harvard is closed once in every twenty years to enable the college to assert its right to "prescription." In other words, if the college allowed right of way for foot passengers through the yard for twenty years, they could never close their gates again to them.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "It is understood that a strong, united effort is to made by the Baptists of the North-west to pay off the debt and preserve the control of Chicago University, a notification being received from Boston that the mortgage is to be foreclosed, and an attorney having already left the East for that purpose."

The Miller School, Virginia, will be located about half a mile from the village of Batesville, about six miles from Greenwood and Mechum's River depots, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and a few miles further from the Virginia Midland. The Federal Government has recently decided that the school fund is liable for the succession tax, which will amount to about $20,000.

California proudly boasts of its army of 107,303 children who attend the public schools. In addition, there are about 10,000 children who do not attend any schools. According to the latest authority, more than 15,000 children have, during the past eight years, been transferred from private to public schools. The Compulsory Education law, is said to be dormant. The annual school revenue amounts to $2,551,799.

A new requisition for students who try the examination for admission to Harvard, in July, 1875, is a short English composition, correct in spelling, punctuation, grammar, and expression. Thirty lines will be sufficient. The subject for this year was the story of the caskets in the "Merchant of Venice;" or, the story of Shakespeare's "Tempest;" or, the story of Rebecca, in Scott's *Ivanhoe*.

In his lecture, delivered at St. Louis, Mr. Carl Schurz gave it as his opinion that one of the great obstacles in the way of educational progress is the inadequate pay which teachers receive, not only in America, but in all other countries. The practice of compelling scholars to get their lessons by rote was also condemned, and attention called to the importance of home influence in the education of girls.

The Trustees of the Agricultural College, Columbus, Ohio, filed their report 21st inst. Fifty students are in regular standing. The receipts during the year have amounted to $67,563 84; expenditures, $65,009 07; leaving a balance of the Franklin County donation of $2,454 77. The Trustees urge the importance of a number of improvements and increased facilities for imparting instruction, and recommend an appropriation of $30,000, believing that will put the college on such a basis that it will not require further aid from the State.

Prof. Curran, of Sandusky, Ohio, has inaugurated and successfully carried on a system of training teachers for the public schools. He selected five young ladies from the graduating class of the High School and placed them over one of the lower grades under the supervision of an experienced teacher, who corrects any errors in teaching that may occur during their tutorage. They also undergo a thorough disciplinarian process, recitations, &c. By this means good practical teachers are made at a saving to the people of $400 per year. The examinations show that this training-school has been most successful in the general results.

The *National Teachers' Monthly* is the title of a new journal devoted to educational purposes, published by A. S. Barnes, New-York and Chicago. In their salutatory, the editors express themselves in favor of state colleges and a national university; village high schools and city academies; secular schools as far as such schools are practicable; co-education of the sexes; the highest education of women; raising the scholastic and professional qualifications of teachers; professional training for teachers, not as a substitute for, but in addition to, a liberal education; higher salaries for teachers, which said higher qualifications will necessarily command; permanency of teachers in their positions; the examination of teachers by members of their own profession; a system of State examination, inspection, and comparison of schools; the government of schools without the use of corporal punishment. The first number is printed with clean type, on good paper, and contains interesting articles on "Refinements of Education," "Co-education," "Teaching vs. Keeping School," &c.

Lincoln Institute, near Jefferson City, Mo., was founded by subscriptions made by two colored regiments, the Sixty-third and Sixty-fifth. It was opened in a rude shanty, on the 17th of September, 1866. Subsequently it was endowed as a normal school with an appropriation of $5,000 per year, to be paid so soon as the institute was possessed of $15,000 of real property. The Institute cannot accommodate its pupils, and is involved in debt to the amount of $10,000. Subscriptions are earnestly solicited by the Treasurer, Dr. William A. Curry.

The home contest for the representation of Rutgers at the inter-collegiate contest, to be held in New-York on the 8th of January, took place 18th inst. in Kirkpatrick Chapel, New-Brunswick, N. J. The judges appointed were Dr. Doolittle, from the Faculty; Dr. Demarest, from the Trustees, and Prof. Voorhees, from the Alumni. The contestants were Messrs. Salisbury, Anderson, Kemlo, and Mr. Sutphen, from the Junior class. After a close and spirited competition, the Judges selected Mr. James Kemlo as representative, and Mr. J. H. Salisbury as alternate.

About a year ago a Mr. Robert Ogden died in Bowling Green, Ky., and provided in his will for a college to be called by his name and for the benefit of the children of Warren County. For this purpose he left some $75,000, the major part of his fortune. To his step-daughter and nearest connection, Mrs. Agatha R. Strange, he left nothing except the privilege of sending her children to this school free of charge. There seems to be a delay in instituting the school, and Mrs. Strange writes to the Executors of Mr. Ogden's will to say that if they do not expedite matters her children will be too old to attend the college.

The whole number of persons of school age—between six and twenty-one years—in the County of Springfield, Ill., is 18,613, and the total number of pupils enrolled is 10,792, of which number 5,628 are males, and 5,164 females. The number of teachers is 333; males, 171; females, 162. There are 184 public schools in the county, 177 districts sustaining schools five months or more during the year, and one less. There are thirty brick school-houses, and 152 frame; six have been built during the year, at a cost of $5,212 82. The amount paid teachers was $94,646 28, and the total expenditures for all purposes, $149,283 02.

The Augusta, Me., *Journal*, says, in reference to the rumor that a prominent Baptist clergyman in the central part of the State has subscribed $5,000 to the fund which is being raised for the endowment of academies tributary to Colby University, "That is a fact which has been known in this section for some time by a small circle, who have kept it strictly private at the request of the person in question, but we think it would be cruel to hold on longer to a good item. The reverend gentleman to whom the press refers is no other than Rev. Joseph Ricker, D. D., of this city, for six years the beloved pastor of the First Baptist Church here, who has made the handsome donation of $5,000 to the Colby University endowment fund. This comprises not a quarter only, but at least a third of all his earthly resources."

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* says: "A bright and intelligent-looking little school-girl called at this office yesterday to prefer a complaint against the management of her school. She wants the School Board to regulate the teachers. Her grievance is that when school is out the pupils are compelled to put on their wraps out of doors in the rain, and sit down on the curb to put on their rubbers. If they interrupt the line of march while getting out of doors to put them on they are sent up to the Principal's office for correction. The little complainer also objects to the Friday afternoon exercises, and thinks that those of the week would be much more profitable. The little lady told her story in an artless and childlike manner, and was profuse in her thanks when informed that she should have a hearing through the *Journal*."

The report of Dr. W. H. Ruffner, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Virginia, shows that 13,000 more scholars were enrolled in the schools last year than that preceding, making a gain of 7,500 over the attendance of any previous year. The tables exhibiting the average attendance show that the education of the colored people is progressing very favorably. The number of pupils enrolled in 1873 was 169,859—whites, 113,263; colored, 47,506. In 1874, 173,875—whites, 121,789; colored, 52,086. School population between five and twenty-one years, 436,826—whites, 259,509; colored, 177,317. Number of public schools in the State, 3,902—2,908 for whites, and 994 for colored. The average monthly pay of teachers has increased sixty-four cents. The number has increased more than 200 during the past year. Number of teachers in the public schools in the State: white, 3,472; colored, 490; total, 3,962. The cost of the public schools for current expenses was $873,145 22; for permanent improvements, $131,844 80; making a total of $1,004,990 02 for all purposes. Which amount was received from State funds, $456,262 97; local taxation, $454,274 59; Peabody fund, and private donations, $94,452 46. In 1873, the total number of students in the Virginia colleges was 2,087; of these, 1,946 were academical, and 169 professional. For 1874, the total number was 2,168; academical, 1,992, and professional, 176.

The existence of the city schools of Memphis is, it appears, threatened. The Israelites of Memphis, in addition to the prompt payments of their portion of the city school tax, make liberal donations for the purposes of public instruction. They are all in favor of the public school system. On this subject Mr. A. E. Frankland, County Tax Collector, says: "The Israelites coming here from abroad to find a home, many of whom have, in consequence of their poverty, been cut off from receiving an education commensurate with the demands of the times, see and feel the necessity of having their children educated up to the highest standard, regardless of what it costs. We find to-day in the Northern cities Israelites who have graduated at the public schools filling high positions in the professions of medicine and law. We find this to be the case wherever public schools systems have attained any degree of perfection. In addition to the responsible positions held in the liberal professions by Israelites educated in public schools, we find them holding high rank in the trades, sciences, and commercial pursuits. Upon the whole I do not know of any class of people who feel more interest in the cause of popular education as it now exists and is being perfected in Memphis, and who would consider it a national calamity to see our schools close."

According to the Maine State Superintendent's report, there has been a gratifying increase in the number of pupils attending the public schools of that State, the total number reported being 132,333, and the whole number of scholars registered in the State being 205,319. The average attendance has been 108,478. The amount of money raised for school purposes by towns is $2 90 per scholar, an increase of thirteen cents. $2 are allowed by the State in addition to this. The wages of teachers have nearly doubled since 1860. The aggregate amount of money expended for public schools in the State, including schoolhouses, for the year ending April, 1874, has been $1,191,712, an increase of nearly $50,000 over that of last year, and over $300,000 within the past ten years. Of this sum the State has expended $367,000, exclusive of the amounts paid for normal and free high schools, the balance having been paid by towns. There are some 2,600 schoolhouses reported in good condition, and 1,400 reported unfit for school purposes. The total value placed on all school-houses, including grounds, is $3,000,000. During the Summer 161 male teachers were employed, and in Winter 1,928, against 4,366 female teachers employed during the Summer and 2,367 in the Winter. The statistics show that female teachers are fast taking the place of male teachers. Mr. Johnson's statistics do not include free high schools which are not yet complete. It is believed that some 175 of these schools are now maintained, with an attendance of some 12,000 scholars.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
72—Female Academy of the Sacred Heart vs. The Mayor, &c. Law and Fact.
171—Everinghim vs. Vanderbilt et al.
258—Ryckman vs. Ferry.
259—Wormser vs. Ames at al.
263—Wilson vs. Deen.
280—Quackenbush vs. Cammann.
290—Schenck, &c., vs. Smith et al.
301—Oppenheimer vs. Von Bicla et al.
314—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Keech et al.
320—Sluk, Administratrix, vs. Sluk.
325—Whitlock vs. Niles.
328—Phillips vs. Vaughn et al.
330—Halstead vs. Seaman.
333—Youngs vs. Carter et al
334—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
335—Youngs vs. Carter et al
340—Kellogg vs. Watson et al.
344—House of Mercy vs. The Mayor, &c.
350—Corwin vs. McVity et al.
354—Hall et al. vs. Haas et al.
355—Brown vs. Conroy et al.

Nos.
358—Nash vs. Kemp.
361—Adams et al. vs. Freeman et al.
364—Rigg et al. vs. Pursell et al.
370—Well vs. Martin.
371—Koehler, &c., vs. Strappers et al.
372—Brody, &c., vs. Brody.
375—Fellows vs. Rooney et al.
376—Ulmann vs. Hass et al.
6—Hunter et al. vs. Brennan et al.
20—Lupton vs. Smith et al.
39—Goodman vs. Raynor.
48—Stephens vs. Board of Education of Brooklyn.
51—Davy vs. The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York.
57—Murtha et al. vs. The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York.
79—Clark, Administratrix, vs. Griswold.
89—Hernstein vs. Rosenblatt.
150—Freundt, Administratrix, vs. Skiddy et al.
5—Halloway vs. Stevens &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
55—Morange vs. Lent.
68—Carll vs. Fulton Bank of Brooklyn.
73—Walt vs. Wier.
91—Johnson vs. Harland.
107—Matter of Ebenezer Bailey.
122—Funk vs. Funk.
154—Riley vs. Corwin.
175—Turo vs. Someborn.
194—Borbeck vs. Cooperative Building Ass'n.
207—Colton vs. Simmons.
208—Hilsben vs. Hilsben.
209—Raymond vs. The Mayor, &c.
225—Reid vs. Martin.
234—Cunningham vs. The Mayor, &c.
236—Moffatt vs. Tuthill, &c.

Nos.
237—Christopher & Tenth Street R. R. Co. vs. Central & Crosstown R. R. Co.
239—Congress and Empire Spring Co. vs. Schultz.
242—Curry, Jr., vs. Curry.
243—Frank vs. Kornbach.
244—Mayer vs. Glueck.
247—Kelly vs. Havemeyer.
248—Noonan vs. Degnan.
249—Pratt vs. Internationa Steam-ship Co.
251—Moffet vs. Tutihll.
256—Swain vs. Klinstrick.
258—Sherman vs. Mason.
259—Felton vs. Steamfitter, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.—Short causes.
3810½—Burney vs. Olmstead et al.
1298—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Bill et al.
1238—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Bellows et al.
4078—Wiggins, Receiver, &c., vs. Healy et al.
3066—Seligman vs. Tilden et al.
3736—Greene vs. The Germania Fire Ins. Co.
3738—Gre ne vs. Republican Fire Ins. Co.
4026—Hutchison vs. Jewett.
3598—Barretto vs. Cunningham et al.
3636—Sargent et al vs. Bailey et al.
4126—Baker et al. vs. Baker et al.
3404—Schwab vs. Fries.
4044—McKenzie et al. vs. Hyde.

Nos.—Short causes.
4022—Gillidlian vs. Dunstead et al.
2296—Gillender vs. Nelson, Jr., Executor, &c.
3998—Nat. Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Calkin.
3214—Ocean Bank, &c., vs. Driggs.
3546—Noble, Administratrix, &c., vs. Whipple.
3846—Mitchell et al. vs. Pellet reau et al.
3708—Daiuahue vs. The Mayor, &c.
4346—Tueso et al. vs. Sonneborn et al.
3696—New-Haven Steam Saw Mill Co. vs. Hathway.
3800½—Valentine & Butler Sate and Lock Co. vs. Campbell.
4310—Wilder vs. Hitchcock et al.
3660—Oakley vs. Hannah et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—JURY—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 30, 1874.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
211—Burbaum vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
494½—Devlin vs. Castello.
225—Detsch vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
228—Heydecker vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
782—Shaw vs. Sancock.
195—Kiehr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1622—Caffe vs. Barlesch.
1009—Houston, Adm'x, vs. Washburn.
837—Duncan vs. Brennan.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.

Nos.
1250—Percy vs. Morgan.
1253—Beaumont vs. Kimpton.
803—Gallet vs. Nichols.
2021—Shimmel vs. Erie Railway Co.
2241—Thatcher vs. The Mayor, &c.
2242—Grant vs. The Mayor, &c.
1254—Waldron vs. Rowe.
1255—Thillar vs Bryant.
1256—Tyler vs. McDonald.
1257—Wimot vs. Lynch.
1259—Marx vs. Schroeder.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
1974—Wasson vs. Bailey.
1928—Jardine vs. Robinson.
724—Hallerstadt vs. Niebahr.
732—Morrison vs. Somers.
559—Bradbury et al. vs. Godfrey.

Nos.
1984—Keechler et al. vs. Lynch.
648—McGregor vs. Dolan.
1568—Barlow vs. Gowen.
1965—Gade vs. Van Doren et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

OPENS SEPT. 21.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Essex st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Rivington st., 25x100; Jacob Minger and Joseph Minges to George Pfeiffer.....$28,500

Rivington st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Lewis st., 25x100, foreclosure; P. B. Utney, Referee, to E. G. Brown.....25

Rivington st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lewis st., 25x100, foreclosure; P. B. Utney, Referee, to E. G. Brown.....25

Water st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Jackson st., 25x100, foreclosure; P. B. Utney, Referee, to E. G. Brown.....25

11th st., n. s., 220.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 75x103.3, foreclosure; Peter B. Utney, Referee, to Elias G. Brown.....500

36th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Lexington av., 16.2x98.9; J. B. Ecclesine, Jr., to S. S. Moon.....nom.

39th st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison av., 24x98.9; Catharine Holmes, Anthony W. Post, Jr., and George W. Hall, Executors of C. L. Anthony, to John Peter Terry.....30,100

45th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th av., 17x100.5; H. B. and A. G. and Mary E. Burtnett, Executors of Eliza C. Burtnett, to Catharine T., wife of C. Frothingham.....30,000

53d st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100; S. Augustus P. Holly to John C. Donnelly.....30,000

54th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100.5; Thomas B. Kerr to Langstaff N. Crow.....10,500

57th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th av., runs s. 192 ft., thence e. 100 ft., thence n. 192 ft., thence w. 50 ft. along 57th st.; Anthony De Leyer to Gerson Boehm and Anna, wife of Henry Loewenstein.....75,000

58th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., runs w. 200 ft., thence n. 100.5 ft., thence e. 95 to "The Circle," thence s. along "The Circle" 125.5 ft. to beg.; Matthews a. 40.6; B. P. Fairchild to R. H. Cudlipp.....250,000

67th st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5, foreclosure; R. B. Roosevelt to A. H. Rathbone.....5,800

104th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 100x100.11; G. F. Ferrerond to J. Schoener.....84,000

122d st., n. s., 204.7 ft. e. of 1st av., 16.8x100.11; S. F. Waterbury et al to J. Hart.....12,000

145 st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x99.11; F. and Caroline Shaub to A. Luts.....700

Prospect av., s. e. s., lot No. 80, East Tremont, 66x150; Grant av., s. s., lot No. 238, same place, 66x150; Partition, Thomas Hyslop, referee, to Livingston Frankard.....1,250

Summit av., n.s., 539.3 ft.w. of Williams' Bridge road, 100x100, (24th Ward); George Opdyke to Lewis S. Rosenthal.....1,200

Summit av., n.s., 939.3 ft.w. of Williams' Bridge road, 50x100, (24th Ward); George Opdyke to John W. Jarboe.....595

Summit av., n.s., 989.8 ft. w. of Williams Bridge Road, 25x100, (24th Ward;) George Opdyke to John W. Jarboe.....290

5th av., n. w. cor. of 38th st., 26.9x100; also, 38th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th av., runs w. 17 ft., thence n. 48.3 ft., thence e. 14 ft., thence s. 3 ft., thence e. 3 ft., thence s. 45.9 ft.; Catharine Holmes, Anthony W. Post, Jr., and George W. Hall, Executors, to John Peter Terry.....145,000

Part lot No. 28, Morrisania, 25x100; John Eybel to Francis Vogel, correction deed.....nom.

LEASE RECORDED.

8th av., No. 570, 3 years, per year.....$2,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THREE STORES AND EXPRESS BUILDING, Shop, or livery stable, for sale; on leased ground, No. 966 8th av. $4,000 cash. Also, two new four-story dwellings, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway, $19,000, or will be rented, $150 per month; also, an elegant four-story dwelling, newly finished, No. 308 West 58th st., $26,000. WM. REDELL, owner and builder, 966 8th av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 614 5TH AV.—ELEGANT DWELLING, entire low; also No. 51 West 42d st., with stable; a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A FINE VILLA RESIDENCE, 22X60, WITH ground 35x193, very near Prospect Park, will be sold at a low figure, or exchanged for vacant lots free, or a country seat at Englewood lightly encumbered. J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS—ON 6TH, 7TH, 8th and 9th avs., Park, Prospect, St. Johns, and Lincoln places, Sackett, Union, and other streets, at low prices, or will be exchanged for improved property. J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT LITCHFIELD, CONN.—FOR SALE, A very desirable dwelling and five acres of ground, situated in the best location in the village. For price and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
Will positively sell, without reserve,
on
THURSDAY, DEC. 3,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

THE VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, NOS. 202 AND 204 EAST 29TH ST.,

south side, 90 feet east of 3d av., consisting of large four-story building, covering entire plot, 46 feet 8 inches front, 98 feet 9 inches deep, together with steam-engines, boiler, pumps, shafting, &c.

☞ This will be a splendid opportunity for investors or manufacturers, as the sale will be positive. $20,000 may remain on mortgage. Maps and further particulars of Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row. Also, at same time and place,

1,790 ACRES OF HEAVY TIMBERED LAND, situated on Mississippi River, Louisiana, half way between Natchez and Vicksburg. Title perfect.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, COMPLETE, spacious residence of Fanning C. Tucker, on Sandford av., Flushing, in perfect order; water, gas, furnace; beautiful grounds highly improved; coach-house, large garden; near both depots. Location unsurpassed.
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON AND ADJOINING 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LEASE—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st.; entire building; eight floors; $13,000 a year. HENRY DOLAN, No. 6 West 36th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY.—FIRST, SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth lofts to let from Jan. 1, 1875; 50x200 feet; between Howard and Grand sts. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x190. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF THREE, NO CHILdren, a small but well-furnished house until May next; rent could be paid in advance for whole term; unexceptionable references. Address FURNISHED HOUSE, A. B., *Times* Office, Box No. 153.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, BY A SMALL family of adults, a furnished house; it must be between 28th and 48th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address A., Box No. 309 Post Office.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST., N. Y.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of the City of New-York, will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, and continue until the middle of May.
Terms, $25 for the course.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
$150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, light, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
reopened her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day board rs are taken to the ark after an early dinner.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. 18; No. 231 Washington av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av.—9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Pupils prepared for the counting-house, college, the School of Mines, &c.

IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, WATER-color and oil painting, No. 67 University place, New-York Society Library; evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ELOCUTION.—PRIVATE LESSONS BY AN EXperienced teacher. Ladies and gentlemen. Prof. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1 Washington place, (one block from New-York University.) M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

CLAVERACK College and Ill. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 303 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 55 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C WELLS

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) a laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge; the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hæmorrhoids, &c. TAMAR (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, 59, 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1873.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
No. 115 AND 117 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Public Administrator in the City of New-York, pursuant to section 26 of article 1, entitled "of the Public Administrator in the City of New-York," title 6, chapter 6, part 2, of the revised statutes, herewith exhibits to the Common Council of the City of New-York a statement on oath of the moneys received by him for commissions and expenses, and the total amount of his receipts and expenditures in each case in which he took charge of and collected any effects, or on which he administered on

CASES HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received and expended.	Total amount received.	Total amount of expenditures.	Total amount of debts proved and not proved.	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed.	Date of letters of administration.
Josephus P. Miller	Merchant					$760 45				June 8, 1869.
Charles Archoe	Cigar-maker	New-York	China			1 00				November 15, 1869.
Edward Riley	Unknown	Baltimore	Ireland			1 05				July 1, 1868.
Albert Fabio	Seaman	At sea	Cuba			1 05				July 27, 1870.
Jacobina Probst	None	New-York	Germany			22 25				April 30, 1870.
William Gregory	Tanner	New-York	Ireland			138 97			$137 92	May 12, 1870.
Christian Dressel	Cabinet-maker	New-York	Germany			249 40			249 40	September 22, 1870.
Winifred Dolan	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			635 88			635 88	July 27, 1870.
Ann Wales	Cook	New-York	New-York			1 95				December 12, 1870.
Sarah Niederman	Dress-maker	New-York	England				10 07			September 26, 1870.
Edward Beyer	Clerk	Rockaway, L.I.	New-York			1 95				January 13, 1870.
William C. Keene	Marble-cutter	St. Vincent's Hos.	New-York			1 05				April 17, 1871.
Frederick Sanford	Seaman	At sea	New-York			76 41		$1 05	75 36	January 30, 1871.
John Bernard	Tailor	France	New-York			1 00				March 8, 1871.
Catherine Hurley	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		$2,009 45	1,372 54		60 50	1,319 04	January 9, 1871.
John Whingates	Miner	New-York	England			1 05				May 30, 1871.
John A. Bradish	Gentleman	New-York	New-York		273 70					March 13, 1871.
Edw F. W. Leincke	Clerk	New-York	Prussia			1 05				February 27, 1871.
Wallace J. Blake	Merchant	At sea	New-York		10	2 30				April 10, 1871.
Thomas O'Brien	Driver	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York			240 43		1 05	239 38	October 9, 1871.
Elizabeth Wiesmann	Domestic	New-York	New-York		3 56	1 25				September 25, 1871.
John Baker	Seaman	At sea	New-York			228 34				September 11, 1871.
Maria Amend	Wash-woman	New-York	Germany			213 99				September 27, 1871.
Edward Rhoeder	Unknown	New-York	Germany			193 43		57 50	133 43	November 1, 1871.
Theodore Aulike	Unknown	New-York	Germany			1 25				July 1, 1863.
James Wright	Physician	New-York	Newport			1 25				December 13, 1869.
Mary A. Clark	None	New-York	New-York			1 05				January 18, 1872.
Sarah McDonald	Servant	New-York	Ireland					15 00		March 12, 1872.
Charles Holmes	Seaman	Ward's Island.	Germany			58 02		50	57 50	February 17, 1871.
Franz Kruse	Seaman	At sea	Germany			52 02			52 02	August 19, 1872.
Thomas N. Hotchkiss

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
GAELIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA	WED., Nov. 25	JAVA	WED., Dec. 30
PARTHIA	WED., Dec. 2	PARTHIA	WED., Jan. 6
ALGERIA	WED., Dec. 9	ALGERIA	WED., Jan. 13
ABYSSINIA	WED., Dec. 16	CUBA	WED., Jan. 20
*RUSSIA	WED., Dec. 23	*RUSSIA	WED., Jan. 27

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.
Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.
Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........Saturday..Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Dec. 12
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Dec. 26
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen, Nov. 28, 9 A. M. | Spain....Dec. 12, 7:30 A. M.
England....Dec. 5, 2 P. M. | Helvetia....Dec. 19, — —
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..........Wednesday, Dec. 2, 12 M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. QUINN..........Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..........Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. ADE LIMON, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Tuesday, Dec. 1.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Dec. 3.
GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Dec. 5.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.
VINDICATOR, Capt. MORTON, SATURDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
CLARIBEL..........Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARACAIBO.
ANDES..........Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS..........Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
ETNA..........Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.
The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Friday, Nov. 27
CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Dec. 3
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CUBA..........Tuesday, Jan. 5
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 28 and Dec. 19 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
Steam-ship City of New-York will leave for Havana, on Friday, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, Dec. 5.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Dec. 15.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 1.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 10.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 3:40, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 4:30 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 9:30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 3:40 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:50 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:45 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:45 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.
Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD.
For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 21..2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 20..2:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d.....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th.....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 26th..9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 25th..8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th..10:30 A. M.	Friday, 27th.....9:00 A. M.
	Monday, 30th...11:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PERSONAL.

JOHN CAHILL'S ADDRESS IS NO. 823 3D AV.

SAUCES.

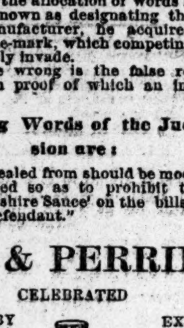
TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.
"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'
Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.
The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:
"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.
Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

THE SIX PER CENT. STOCK OF THE
CENTENNIAL
BOARD OF FINANCE
is now offered for popular subscription. The Centennial Board of Finance was incorporated by act of Congress, and authorized to issue $10,000,000 of stock at $10 per share, the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of buildings for the International Exhibition and other expenses connected therewith.
The buildings are under contract to be completed in January, 1876; more than twenty foreign nations have officially accepted the invitation issued by the President to take part in the Exhibition; many of the leading men of the country are giving their aid and services to the Centennial enterprise, and the people have now an opportunity of securing, at small present cost, a partnership, which will be both honorable and profitable, in the celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence.
Full information furnished, and subscriptions received by
A. BRENTANO, Union square, and by
PEASLEE & CO., NO. 23 NASSAU ST.,
General Agents for
New-York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, Nos. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 4 and reopened Dec. 9.
By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS BOUGHT by the old established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Choice 7, 8 and 10 per cent. Municipal Bonds, also other A 1 Investment Securities, paying 10 to 12 per cent., for sale below par.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD, TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS,
Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE past due coupons of the consolidated bonds bought outright at best market rate, or two-thirds cash and one-third interest certificates given by
JOHN B. MANNING, No. 78 Broadway, and No. 7 New st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1874.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent., (4 per cent.,) also an extra dividend of One per Cent., (1 per cent.,) in all Five per Cent., (5 per cent.,) will be paid on the 10th day of December next to all stockholders of record on that date.
The transfer books will be closed from the 30th day of November to the 10th day of December, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
W. H. WOOD, Jr., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW-YORK.
CASH ASSETS, SEPT. 1, 1874.
$558,356 30.
Main Office:
NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BRANCH OFFICES:
No. 504 3D AV., corner East 34th st. | No. 205 MONTAGUE STREET, Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, BETWEEN BROADWAY and Church st., on Nov. 24, on Park place, a BOND AND MORTGAGE, of no value to any one but the owner. Ten dollars reward on delivery of the papers at office of GEORGE R. DUTTON, No. 24 Park place, or at No. 20 West 32d st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN'S CARRIAGE AND ROAD horses to board in the country for the Winter; only thirty miles from New-York; good warm stalls, plenty of feed, and the best of care; horses called for and returned when desired; the best of references given. HENRY C. MEAD, Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn.

ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED IN A PRIVATE stable for a pair of horses, carriage, and coachman. Any gentleman having more room than he requires and willing to rent at a moderate price for the Winter to a good party, address WINDSOR, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CARRIAGE, STABLE, AND SWEAT BLANKETS; Lap Robes all styles; our usual goods. MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton st., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MADAM ROBINSON,
FROM NEWPORT, R. I.,
Has an elegant parlor floor to let, with private table; also, handsome rooms on third and fourth floors. No. 47 West 22d st.

NO. 31 WEST 32D ST.
Two handsome rooms on second floor; one front room on third floor, with bath and closets; private table if desired; also, one room on fourth floor; table board at $1 per day; references.

FIFTH AV., BET. 11TH AND 12TH STS.
Very desirable suites of apartments on first and second floors, with private table, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295, NEAR 31ST ST.—HANDsome and well furnished apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, with private table only; references exchanged.

SECOND AND THIRD STORY FRONT ROOMS, with hall rooms attached, for rent, with board, to gentlemen or ladies; house heated throughout; hot and cold water. No. 32 East 29th st.

NO. 323 WEST 34TH ST.—ROOMS WITH board for families or single gentlemen; easy of access to all parts of the City; accommodations good; terms moderate; reference exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 107 WEST.—An elegant second-story front room with southern exposure to rent with board, in private family; references.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms with board, southern exposure, en suite or singly; house and location first-class; references exchanged.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH OR without board; private table if desired; in all localities, 5th and Madison avs. and side streets; information free. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED, with board for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; house first-class; centrally and very pleasantly located. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 108.—PARLOR FLOOR, splendidly furnished, private bath, &c. Private table or table d'hôte; also two rooms for gentlemen.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT HALL ROOM; also larger room, suitable for one or two; smaller one, $2. No. 216 East 10th st., near 2d av.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suites and single rooms; house thoroughly first-class; private table given; references exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 32 WEST 32D st., one second-story bedroom; also one on fourth floor; references required.

NO. 109 EAST 23D ST.
Has just been opened for a boarding-house; rooms, furnished and unfurnished, to let, with board.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME LARGE front room; also, two hall rooms, third story, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished third-floor room, with board for gentleman and wife.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A LARGE furnished front room, second floor, southern exposure; breakfast if desired. No. 23 East 24th st.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, A HANDSOME second floor, well furnished, plenty of closets; private table, if desired; best references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—SECOND FLOOR TO let, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY PLACE.—NICELY FURnished rooms with first-class board for families and single gentlemen at moderate rates.

NO. 112 WEST 28TH ST.—ONE ALCOVE ROOM, on second floor, front; also, room on fourth floor, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER OF 38TH st.—A fine suite of rooms to let to a family of adults, with or without private table.

5TH AV., NO. 341.
Mrs. Seaver offers suites of apartments, with private table or without board.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class board, upon moderate terms; table board for two gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 127.—SINGLE ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with first-class board; references exchanged.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain rooms with board; No. 58 West 21st st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND son in a private family; location between 10th and 25th sts., west of 4th av.; price not to exceed $40 a week; references exchanged. Address J. D., No. 808 East 5th st.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, and babe, between 40th and 60th sts. and 6th and 9th avs., where there are no other boarders; with terms, &c. Address W. S. B., No. 48 West 26th st.

WANTED—WITHOUT BOARD, A WELL-FURnished suite of rooms—parlor, bedroom, and bathroom. Address, with particulars, STANLEY, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information address J. Lidgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyttleton G. Garrettson, counselor at law, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May (1875) next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1874.
FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.
o30-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HYDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar Smedberg, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1874. THADDEUS CLAPP, Executor.
o8-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of August, 1874.
CHARLES H. MILLER, HENRY E. CRAMPTON, FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY, } Executors.
a11-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874. LOUISE STANTON, Executrix.
o2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 64 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—New-York, the 4th day of June, 1874.
JOHN SUTHERLAND, Executor, &c.
ju5-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUANA DEACON DE MADEN, late of the City of Cardenas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of August, 1874. LAWRENCE TURNURE, Administrator, with the will annexed.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Proctors for Administrator, No. 49 Wall st. au28-law6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.
RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
au21-lawtf26F*

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:40.
8th Week
THIS SEASON
of the most charming of all domestic dramas,
JANE EYRE.
BETTER THAN LED ASTRAY.—*New-York Times.*
The scenes and appointments all new, and of the most elegant description.
The cast includes the names of Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Maude Granger, Kate Holland, Hattie Thorpe, Mary Stuart, Cora Cassidy, Laura Thorpe, and Messrs. McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, John Parselle, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley.
SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 1:30 P. M.,
SECOND JANE EYRE MATINEE.
THURSDAY, Nov. 26, (THANKSGIVING DAY,)
SPECIAL MATINEE of JANE EYRE.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance this season of Miss ROSE EYTINGE.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Mr. HENRY C. TIMM
Has kindly consented to play in this concert instead of the third, Mr. Mills having given notice on Wednesday evening that he is unable to fulfill his engagement.
On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, at two o'clock,
SECOND AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission, 75c. Reserved seats, $1.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 8,
SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
SUITE in B minor..........Bach.
Adagio and Rondo brilliant in A major, op. 56,
J. N. Hummel.
MR. HENRY C. TIMM AND ORCHESTRA.
SYMPHONY, No. 1, in B, op. 38..........Schumann.
TRIO, Tremate, Empy tremate, op. 116.....Beethoven.
(First time.)
MISS CLEMENTINE LASAR, MR. CH. FRITSCH, AND MR. FRANZ REMMERTZ.
SYMPHONIE POEM, Die Ideale (nach Schiller)....Liszt.
Admission tickets, $1 and $1 50. Reserved seats 50c. extra.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the Box Office at Steinway Hall, where programmes can also be had.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.
M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
MISS EMILY SOLDENE.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THIS (FRIDAY) last night but one of
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
SATURDAY, positively last night of
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON LAST MATINEE of
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
MONDAY, NOV. 30, revival of
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
MISS SOLDENE in her great rôle of THE DUCHESS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
SOL SMITH RUSSELL,
EMMA DAY, SANFORD and WILSON, Miss ALICE SOMERS, WM. COURTRIGHT, GUS WILLIAMS, RICKEY and BARNEY, Miss ALICE HARRISON.
A new local drama by Mr. Poole, entitled
BROADWAY, Or, NEW-YORK IN A NUTSHELL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
EXTRA MATINEE on THANKSGIVING DAY.

GILMORE.
Tickets for the grand anniversary concert of GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, to be given at the Armory, (14th st. and 6th av.,) on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, may be obtained Friday and Saturday, at the band office, CARL HEUSER'S MUSIC STORE, NO. 841 BROADWAY, and at the Armory door Saturday evening.
MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME.
Tickets, 50 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, NOV. 27, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

NIBLO'S. C. R. THORNE, Lessee and Manager.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, the Grand Play of the ROBBERS;
OR, THE FOREST OF BOHEMIA.
Saturday Matinée, PIZARRO and WILLIAM TELL.
MONDAY, Nov. 30, LADY OF LYONS, with Mr. C. R. THORNE, Jr., and Miss LILLY ELDRIDGE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
GUN-MAKER OF MOSCOW.
DER FREISCHUTZ.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 8.
ROUND THE CLOCK,
in which JOE COBURN
will set to with THE UNKNOWN.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL B. KOENIG, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy. At the City of New-York, Nov. 27, 1874.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that the second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, the said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the ninth day of December, 1874, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall st., N. Y.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY M. BARROWCLIFFE, bankrupt, District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Henry M. Barrowcliffe, of the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Montgomery st., room No. 3, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS FUNK and EPHRAIM R. STEINHARDT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—Augustus Funk, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the Twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 23rd October, 1874.
n27-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. BOWNES, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph W. Bownes, of the City of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, and that the 14th day of December, 1874, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n20-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN KING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John King, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the fourteenth day of December, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1874.
n20-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. BOWNES, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Joseph W. Bownes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of November, A. D. 1874. WM. F. WARNER, Assignee.
n20-law3wF* No. 75 2d av., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of November, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EDWARD HARRIS, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S P. T. BARNUM'S
INCOMPARABLE HIPPODROME.
INCOMPARABLE HIPPODROME.
INCOMPARABLE HIPPODROME.
MENAGERIE OF SIX HUNDRED WILD BEASTS
MENAGERIE OF SIX HUNDRED WILD BEASTS
MENAGERIE OF SIX HUNDRED WILD BEASTS
AND MAMMOTH MUSEUM!
AND MAMMOTH MUSEUM!
AND MAMMOTH MUSEUM!
THANKSGIVING TO BE CONTINUED.
THANKSGIVING TO BE CONTINUED.
THANKSGIVING TO BE CONTINUED.
The programme extraordinary, consisting of FIFTY ACTS, and which was received with rapturous enthusiasm by brilliant and crowded audiences on Thanksgiving Day, will be repeated in full
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, NOV. 27 AND 28.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, NOV. 27 AND 28.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, NOV. 27 AND 28.
THE ENTIRE
THANKSGIVING PROGRAMME
TO BE REPEATED
AFTERNOON AND EVENING!
FETE AT PEKIN.
FETE AT PEKIN.
FETE AT PEKIN. | An astonishing success.
FETE AT PEKIN.
FETE AT PEKIN.
THE GREAT ROMAN WAR RACES,
THE DARING LADIES' HURDLE RACES,
THE BRILLIANT LADIES' FLAT RACES,
THE GREAT ENGLISH JOCKEY RACES,
THE THRILLING ROMAN STANDING RACES,
THE COMICAL PONY AND MONKEY RACES,
THE ELEPHANT AND CAMEL RACES,
THE EXCITING INDIAN HURDLE RACES,
ALL! ALL!! ALL!!!
AT EACH EXHIBITION!
To accommodate the thousands unable to gain admission to the MAMMOTH MENAGERIE on Thanksgiving Day, this department will be open on this FRIDAY and SATURDAY at 10 o'clock.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT 2:30 AND 8.

PARK THEATRE.
ELEVENTH WEEK.
SIXTY-THIRD NIGHT, FRIDAY, 27th,
SEVENTY-FOURTH PERFORMANCE.
JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his great character of
Col. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA.
Peals of laughter, with roars of applause.
EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
Box-sheet open ten days in advance.
Seats secured by telegraph.
Order carriages at 10:30.

Charles Roberts, Jr. Association Hall
SECOND READING,
MONDAY, Nov. 30, at 8 P. M.
PROGRAMME:
JULIUS CÆSAR, Act 3, Scene 2..........SHAKESPEARE
THE LITTLE VULGAR BOY..........R. H. BARHAM
THE DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR..........TENNYSON
SAMSON—Act. 1, Scene 2—Samson Slaying the Lion.
The Riddle—The Denunciation of the Philistines..D'ASTE
KING BORRIA BUNGALEE BOO..........W. S. GILBERT
PIBROCH OF DONALD DHU..........Sir WALTER SCOTT
LOST AND FOUND..........HAMILTON AIDE
THE SPANISH DUEL..........J. F. WALLER
THE WIND AND THE MOON...Rev. GEO. MACDONALD
MR. S. B. MILLS, PIANIST.
Admission, 75 cents. Reserved Seats, $1. Tickets for sale, with full programmes, at Gurley's, under the Hall, and at the door on the above evenings.

STEINWAY HALL.—CARL FORMES.
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 29, AT 8 P. M.,
GRAND FAREWELL SACRED CONCERT,
Prior to his departure for California, of
HERR CARL FORMES,
Assisted by the following distinguished artists:
Mlle. ALICE MARESI, Prima Donna,
SIGNOR TAGLIAPIETRA, Baritone.
By kind permission of Mr. Max Strakosch.
Miss Anna Bock, Pianiste; Mr. A. Schotz, Organist.
Conductor, Herr Dietrich. Admission, $1, including Reserved Seat. Can be obtained only at Steinway Hall.

Y. M. C. A.
ASSOCIATION HALL.
LECTURE COURSE.
Rev. H. M. Gallaher,
on "The Land We Live In,"
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.
Tickets..........50 cents.

ASSOCIATION HALL. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
LADIES' MATINEE LECTURES, (by invitation.)
A course of FIVE LECTURES, with READINGS, by GEORGE VANDENHOFF,
on
SHAKESPEARE'S HISTORICAL PLAYS,
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, 11:30 A. M.,
beginning Nov. 30. Secured seats for course at POND'S, No. 39 Union square, and GURLEY'S, 4th av. and 23d st.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS. REAL FUN.
☞ Wanted, 200 active boys to pick up buttons and hooks and eyes every morning.
Family matinee Saturday at 2. Seats secured.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—(SIXTH NIGHT—second season,) SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 28, Ferrero's Assembly-rooms, (Tammany Building,) from 8 to 12 P. M. Tickets (invitation) to be had at the residence of GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 4th st.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
LOLA. The Queen of Gymnasts. LOLA.
THE WINNETTS, FRANK JONES, JENNIE WADE,
Mme. PICAUT'S CAN-CAN DANCERS,
And ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for Additions and Alterations to Grammar School Building No. 66, situated near King's Bridge.
Sealed Proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the Desks, Seats, &c., required for said school.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the school, and at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
MORRIS WILKINS,
GEO. H. MOLLER,
FERDINAND MEYER,
FRANKLIN EDSON,
M. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-fourth Ward.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, Corner of Grand and Elm sts., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1874.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING required by the Board of Education for the year 1875, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board during said year, will be received at this office until the 30th day of November inst., at 3 P. M.
Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained, as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for Delivering Supplies," as the case may be. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received, if deemed essential for the public interest.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1874.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 28th day of November instant, at 3 P. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1875.
City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for.
A sample of each article must accompany the bid.
A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.

THREE PAVILIONS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 2, 1874, for Three Pavilions on Blackwell's Island.
For particulars see *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COFFEE, RYE, BLANKETS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Nov. 28, 1874, for Coffee, Rye, Blankets.
For particulars see *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

CARTS AND CART HARNESS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 3, 1874, for thirty Carts and thirty sets Cart Harness.
For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

STRAW, TOBACCO, MEAL, RICE.—PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until Dec. 2, for above. See *City Record.*

STATIONERY.

DIARIES AND JOURNALS FOR 1875, from 25 cents to $3. All kinds of blank books, stationery and printing at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MLLE. ALBANI.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA—LAST NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,) Nov. 27, at 7:30 precisely.
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI,
And last time, with increased chorus and orchestra, and the same scenic splendor as last season, of
Wagner's Grand Opera,
LOHENGRIN.
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI..........ELSA
Miss A. L. CARY..........ORTRUD
Signor CARLO CARPI..........LOHENGRIN
Signor DEL PUENTE..........FREDERICK
Signor SCOLARA..........THE KING
Mr. G. F. HALL..........HERALD
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor MUZIO
SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 1:30. Doors open at 12:30.
GRAND FAREWELL GALA MATINEE.
*** SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, Grand Opera-house. Last concert by the Strakosch Opera Company.
MONDAY, Nov. 30, Philadelphia Academy of Music.
Début of Mlle. ALBANI in LA SONNAMBULA.

ACADEMY. FAREWELL GALA MATINEE.
*** ADMISSION, WITH SEAT, $2. ***
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA. SATURDAY.
On which occasion the following artists will appear:
Mlle. HEILBRON, Signora POTENTINI, Mlle. DONADIO, Miss CARY, Signori BENFRATELLI, DEBASSINI, FIORINI, LOTTI, HALL.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO
The programme will comprise
LA TRAVIATA, (1st Act,)
NORMA, (1st Act,)
DINORAH, (2d Act, in French,)
FAUST, (3d Act.)
Admission to all parts of the house, $2, including reserved seat. Tickets at the Academy, and Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,
FAREWELL CONCERT.
LAST APPEARANCE in New-York of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
GRAND LYRIC COMBINATION.
THREE PRIME DONNE in Acts of FOUR OPERAS.
Mlle. HEILBRON, Signora POTENTINI, Mlle. DONADIO.
Signor BENFRATELLI, Signor DE BASSINI,
Signor FIORINI, Signor LOTTI, Mr. HALL.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Mr. S. BEHRENS.
LA TRAVIATA, (First Act.)
DINORAH, (Second Act, in French,)
NORMA, (First Act.) FAUST, (Third Act.)
Family Circle, 50 cents. General Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Parlor Chairs, $2. Tickets for sale at the Academy; Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and throughout Sunday at the Grand Opera-house.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th street and Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:15.
Proprietor and Manager..........MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.
TO-NIGHT,
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN,
BOUCICAULT'S
GREAT SCOTTISH DRAMA.
Characters by Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. F. HARDENBERG, Mr. GEORGE PARKES, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, Mr. HART CONWAY, Mr. D. WHITING, Mr. G. F. DEVERE, Mr. JENNINGS, Mr. PEAKES.
Mrs. LOUISE ALLEN, Miss NINA VARIAN, Miss EMILY RIGL, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, and Miss FANNY DAVENPORT.
All the great realistic pictures nightly recalled.
THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS.
THE ATTACK ON THE TOLBOOTH.
THE ESCAPE OF JEANIE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
*** Mr. DALY begs to announce that he has received and will presently produce the REIGNING and MOST ABSORBING SENSATION of the Parisian stage: THE OFFICER of FORTUNE.

YORICK!!!

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST NIGHT.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
LAST TWO APPEARANCES OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Mr. JEFFERSON gives but two more of his charming impersonations of
☞ RIP VAN WINKLE. ☜
His engagement positively closing with the performance at the FAREWELL MATINEE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY.)
*** TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, MISS JULIA SEAMAN, the English tragedienne, as HAMLET.
NEXT MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, the American Comedian,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
In TWO of his happiest parts, MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS and RED TAPE. Sale of seats begins THIS MORNING at 8 o'clock. Mr. CLARKE is engaged for two weeks only.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
JOHN S. CLARKE.
Jarrett & Palmer beg to announce the American actor, Mr. John S. Clarke, for twelve nights and two matinees. Mr. Clarke having fulfilled but one short engagement in this Metropolis during a period of ten years, the following selections from criticisms in New-York daily journals are selected and respectfully submitted:
The *rôle* of De Boots, as acted by Clarke, assumes all the characteristics of individuality and originality. The contrast between his De Boots and Tyke is one which shows not a mere versatility, but a command of both schools of acting, which but few living actors posses.—*Evening Post.*
Mr. Clarke has shown the highest attribute of art—the power to keep an audience moving between a smile and a tear. As Major De Boots he evoked, from the rising to the falling of the curtain, incessant bursts of laughter.—*The Times.*
The very forcible impersonation given by Mr. J. S. Clarke to this character, (De Boots,) renders it impossible for any other artist to achieve great success in it.—*Herald,* December, 1873.
In Major De Boots and Toodles, Mr. Clarke has no equal. In the acting of this remarkable comedian every look, gesture, movement, intonation, is significant of his deep thought and delicate skill.—*Tribune.*
He supported the *rôle* of the mouse-hearted militiaman with irresistible humor. The memory of Clarke's acting as De Boots will live a thousand years, if the present generation of play-goers can produce a competent Methuselah.—*The World.*
MR. CLARKE
Will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 30, AT 9:15,
AS
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
In the Comedy, in three acts, called
A WIDOW HUNT,
Rearranged for him by the author. This play is the sole property of Mr. Clarke, he having purchased it outright from Sterling Coyne.
Previous to A WIDOW HUNT, Mr. Clarke will perform in a new serio-comic sketch, in two acts, written for him by H. J. Byron, entitled
RED TAPE.
RED TAPE.
Act 1.—The Discovery. Under the Thumb.
Act 2.—A Dark Night's Work. The Might of Right.
The performance will terminate at 10:50. Seats may now be secured.
SATURDAY MATINEE—Mr. CLARKE as TOODLES.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BLACK CROOK.
EVERY NIGHT at 8, and at TO-MORROW'S (SATURDAY) MATINEE, at 1:30 o'clock,
will be given, in all its Regal Magnificence, the greatest of all spectacles,
THE BLACK CROOK.
MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENERY!
SUPERB NEW COSTUMES!
DELICIOUS NEW MUSIC! | EVERYTHING NEW.
GLITTERING ARMOR!
JEWELED WEAPONS!
A GRAND BALLET OF THREE HUNDRED!!!

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
reacnan
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST.
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.
LAST MATINEE TO-DAY. LAST MATINEE TO-DAY. | The last week at Robinson Hall of THE FEMALE BATHERS, CAN-CAN, TURKISH HAREM. TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE Nov. 30.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted.
HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORgans cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

$220 FOR A HANDSOME CARVED Rosewood Piano, seven octaves, with all modern improvements; very little used; worth $800; at No. 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LECTURES.

W. S. Andrews,
YORKVILLE Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE.
W. S. ANDREWS will deliver his celebrated lecture on "OUR HUMORIST,"
At East-side Hall, 86th st. and 3d av.,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

HIGHWAYMEN ON PARADE.

THE EVILS OF TARGET COMPANIES—DARING ROBBERIES ON THE STREETS LAST NIGHT.

Inspector Speight, while on duty at the Central Office at 8 o'clock last evening, received a telegram from the Sixth Precinct, notifying him that a target company rejoicing in the very appropriate title of the "Original Hounds," composed of a gang of ruffians hailing from the western portion of the Eighth Ward, was marching through the streets of that precinct, headed by an earsplitting band, and acting in a very riotous and disorderly manner. They were accompanied and followed by a band of thieves and ruffians who were attacking and robbing citizens, who, attracted by the music, gathered on the sidewalks to see the "Hounds" go by. They were then on their way up town, and were seemingly intent on marching all night, so as to give their friends and followers an opportunity to rob and pillage right and left. Inspector Speight sent out a general alarm by telegraph, warning the Police throughout the city to be on the look-out for the "Hounds" and to put a stop to their riotous proceedings.

At about 7 o'clock last evening, a target company known as the "Knickerbockers," habited in costumes of the last century, and headed by a band of music, passed down Broadway, and naturally attracted a large crowd of spectators, who gathered on the sidewalks to see the motley crew march by. This opportunity was taken advantage of by a number of street thieves and pickpockets, and several bold robberies were the result. When the company reached Eleventh street, a thief snatched a gold watch and chain from the person of a gentleman standing on the sidewalk, by main force, and made off with his booty. Patrolman Burke, of the Fifteenth Precinct, saw the robbery, and pursued the thief, who ran down Eleventh street, and overtook him in University place, near Twelfth street. In his flight the fugitive had thrown away the watch and chain, which was subsequently recovered by the officer. The prisoner, who gave his name as Thomas Larkin, of No. 401 East Thirteenth street, was locked up.

When the target company had reached Great Jones street, a ruffian snatched a watch and chain from the vest of Eugene Walton, of No. 60 Perry street, who was standing at the crossing of Broadway and Great Jones street. The thief ran down Great Jones street to Lafayette place. Mr. Walton raised an alarm, and the fugitive was pursued by Officer Kilkenny, of the Fifteenth Precinct. The thief doubled on his pursuers, and returned to Broadway, and was captured by the officer at Amity street. The prisoner gave his name as George Woodruff, of No. 325 East Twenty-sixth street. Mr. Walton could not positively identify the prisoner, but Detective Henderson and Officer Kilkenny were both positive that he was the thief, and he was locked up. Mr. Walton is a clerk in the First National Bank, and his missing watch is valued at $125.

Mr. Charles Chauncey, of Houston and Greene streets, reported at the Mercer Street Police Station that, while standing at Bond street and Broadway watching the procession, an attempt was made to steal his gold watch and chain. A stalwart thief snatched the chain, and attempted to draw the watch from his pocket. The chain parted, and the watch remained in his pocket, while the thief made off with a portion of the chain. There is no doubt that there were a large number of other equally bold robberies committed by the thieves who accompanied the procession, but the above were the only ones reported to the Police.

A DARING HOUSE-THIEF.

A NEW DODGE CLEVERLY PLAYED AND FOLLOWED BY A CLEVER CAPTURE.

Frederick Nichols, of No. 34 East Ninth street, said to be an adroit and successful house and sneak thief, was arrested last evening by Detective Avery, of the Central Office, and is now locked up at Police Head-quarters. It appears that a servant girl in the employ of Ex-Judge Bosworth, residing at No. 415 West Twenty-second street, who was about to leave her present employer, advertised for a situation. On Wednesday afternoon, a man called at Judge Bosworth's house and said that he had come in answer to the advertisement. He had an interview with the girl, and informed her that he could procure for her just such a situation as she wished for. He told her then to go up stairs to her mistress and procure a written reference. The girl did as he requested, leaving him alone in the basement. When the girl returned the stranger had disappeared, taking with him all the silver-plated ware from the dining-room table and sideboard, valued in all at $600. The robbery was reported to Capt. Irving, at the Central Office, and Detective Avery, who was detailed to investigate the case, obtained from the servant girl an accurate description of the thief. He was described as a man of strikingly sallow complexion, with a very prominent nose, and a deformed hand. Last evening, as Detective Avery was passing through Washington square, he saw a man who answered the description exactly, and touching him familiarly on the shoulder, asked him if he wasn't Mr. Johnson, of Chicago. The man responded in the negative, and promptly added that he was Mr. Frederick Nichols, of New-York. Satisfied that he had the right man, the detective arrested him, and conveyed him to the Central Office, where he was subsequently identified by the servant girl at Judge Bosworth's house. He was identified by Mr. George Fox, of No. 54 East Ninth street, who charged him with having stolen $125 worth of clothing from his house. Nichols, it is alleged, took board at Mr. Fox's house, but only remained one day, and when he departed took with him a large portion of Mr. Fox's wardrobe, leaving his own old clothes behind. He is further charged with having stolen from the St. Denis Hotel an overcoat valued at $70, belonging to the proprietor. Nichols will be taken to court to-day.

ARRESTS ON SUSPICION OF HOMICIDE.

Capt. McElwain, of the Twenty-first Precinct, has been for several days past engaged in investigating the circumstances surrounding the death of Lawrence Highland, which occurred on Sunday last at Bellevue Hospital, and yesterday succeeded in arresting David O'Brien and David O'Brien, Jr., father and son, residing at No. 148 East Forty-second street who are supposed to have been concerned in causing Highland's death. It will be remembered that Highland was found on Saturday night lying on the sidewalk in Forty-second street, near Lexington avenue, in an insensible condition, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died the next day. A post-mortem examination showed that death had been caused by a fracture of the skull, received either from a blow or a severe fall. Coroner Eickhoff, who had charge of the case, postponed the inquest to give Capt. McElwain an opportunity to investigate the matter. In the course of his investigation the Captain learned that Highland had been creating a disturbance in the hallway of No. 148 East Forty-second street, on Saturday night, and the O'Briens had put him out. He accordingly arrested the O'Briens, and also Bernard Murray and his son John, aged ten years, who reside in the same house, and who claim to have some knowledge of the disturbance. They were brought to the Coroners' Office yesterday morning and arraigned before Coroner Eickhoff. The O'Briens stated that Highland was drunk, and making a noise in the hallway of their residence, and the younger O'Brien carried him out and placed him on the stoop while his father went in search of a policeman. Coroner Eickhoff temporarily committed the O'Briens to the Tombs, and Murray and his son were sent to the House of Detention. The inquest in the case will be held at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

A CLEVER CAPTURE.

Early in last April John H. Gilkey was arrested in Brooklyn on a charge of assaulting a young girl. He waived examination before the Police Magistrate, and was held in $2,500 to await the action of the Grand Jury. When the day set for Gilkey's trial arrived he failed to present himself. District Attorney Winslow notified the Police, and the detectives have since been on the look-out for Gilkey. On Tuesday morning Detective Corr, of the Central Office Squad, heard that Gilkey was in Riverdale, N. J. When Corr got to Riverdale he learned that Gilkey had left for Philadelphia, and at once started in pursuit. While in Riverdale Corr was recognized by a friend of Gilkey named Gallagher. Gilkey's friend, with the intention of frustrating the detective, started for Philadelphia on the same train. Corr, however, was more fortunate than Gallagher. On the night of his arrival in Philadelphia the former found that the man he wanted was stopping at the Ridgeway Hotel. The detective got the key of Gilkey's room and passed the night with his prisoner. In the morning the following letter, addressed to Gilkey, was left at the hotel: "Leave—the cops are coming." Gilkey did leave on the first train, accompanied by Detective Corr, and is now in Raymond Street Jail awaiting his trial.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

John Boddy and Philip McDermott were arraigned on a charge of attempted burglary on the premises No. 208 East Thirtieth street, occupied by Isaac Baer. They were held for trial in default of bail....Officer Matthew Looram, of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified that he arrested Margaret Slattery (now present) in the act of abandoning her infant child on the stoop of the Foundling Asylum, corner Sixty-eighth street and Third avenue. On being questioned by the court she admitted the charge, and said that she had done so because she was unable to support the child. She was held for trial....Jacob Schmidt, a clerk for Ludwig Laux, of No. 307 East Forty-eighth street, a butcher, was held for trial on a charge of embezzling money from his employer.

DEATH IN A STATION-HOUSE CELL.

On Wednesday afternoon a man giving his name as Frank E. Burdo, apparently about thirty-five years of age, was found lying drunk in Hudson street and was taken to the Charles Street Police Station, where he was locked up in a cell. At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning the man was found dead in the cell. On his person were found two baggage checks, marked "N. Y. and H. R. R. Co., Rome," and a conductor's badge marked "N. Y. & O. M. R. R." It is, therefore, supposed that the deceased was a conductor on the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad. Coroner Eickhoff was notified, and will hold an inquest in the case.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT—A GENERAL STRIKE TO BE MADE—COERCIVE DEMONSTRATION EXPECTED TO-DAY—THE POLICE IN READINESS AT ALL POINTS.

The strike of the 'longshoremen begins to assume a threatening aspect, judging by the increased preparations on the part of the Police authorities in case any emergency should arise. The 'longshoremen appear to be rapidly awaking to the unpleasant fact that they have got the worst of the strike, and that the great steam-ship lines can get along without them. It was rumored that the strikers were to have assembled yesterday in a body along the river front, to compel the non-society men to quit work. Extra reserves of Police were sent to the Twenty-seventh, Fifth, and Twenty-eighth Precincts, but as no demonstration took place they were not needed. Last night a TIMES reporter traveled along West and South streets and heard many rumors, one being to the effect that the strikers would meet in Union square at 9 o'clock this morning, where they would be joined by the society men from Brooklyn and Jersey City; then that they would march to West street and make an effort to stop all men from working on the wharves. This may be an exaggerated rumor, but, nevertheless, the Police have strict orders to report any gathering or meeting of 'longshoremen to the nearest station-house. It has also been decided to break up any and every such meeting, and to disperse the strikers should they attempt to parade West or South street. Large reserves will be at the station-houses named, and also at all the steam-ship lines, by day-light to-day.

The French and the Atlas line of steamers have been paying the old wages and employing society men. Yesterday the men were ordered by the society to notify their employers that after the vessels now in hand are loaded, no further work will be done by them until the strike is ended. To-day all the 'longshoremen employed on sailing vessels along the East River will, it is said, strike by order of the society. Their intention is to try the effect of a general strike, since they have failed on the partial one. Many of these men are employed at regular weekly salaries, and will have either to give up their society connection or their situations.

Owing to yesterday being a holiday, but very few of the strikers were visible along the docks. The Anchor Line steamer Utopia is being rapidly freighted, and will be ready to sail on Saturday. The City of New-York, of the Alexandre Havana Line, will be also ready. The City of Havana, same line, arrived yesterday, and a large force of non-society men were put to work unloading her. Sergt. Sminck has charge of Pier No. 20—the Anchor Line—with about fifty officers. The Isaac Bell, of the Old Dominion Line, sailed at 3 o'clock yesterday, her advertised time. They had as many men as they wanted in loading her. The Canada, of the National Line, arrived on Wednesday evening, and at 3 o'clock yesterday morning a large gang of laborers were at work in discharging her. The Queen, of the same line, sails on Saturday, and will be ready, it is said, in time. At the Inman and White Star Lines everything was quiet, and the non-society men hard at work in loading the vessels advertised to sail on Saturday.

THE POLICE PREPARATIONS.

As it had been announced that a general strike of the 'longshoremen would be inaugurated yesterday, unusual precautions were taken by the Police to prevent any riot or disturbance taking place. On the previous evening Inspector McDermott issued a general order from Police Headquarters forbidding all street parades, except such as were made by permission from the Superintendent of Police. Additional reserves of Police were ordered to the river front precincts, and orders given the various Captains to telegraph for other assistance at once should any riot begin in their precinct. Yesterday, however, no disturbance whatever occurred, and the special ward detectives who were detailed along the river front reported that the 'longshoremen were evidently at home, and that the anticipated general strike would not take place until to-day. Instructions were then telegraphed to the Police Captains to report to Commissioner Matsell, Superintendent *pro tem.*, at four o'clock. The Captains on reporting were informed that trouble was expected, and that the entire force would be on duty. Inspector Dicks, who made out the details of the extra reserves to be sent to each river front precincts, then informed the Captains of the same, and then informed them it was their duty in the event of any riot taking place to suppress it at all hazards. A TIMES reporter asked Commissioner Matsell for the details of the disposition of the Police force to-day. Commissioner Matsell said: "Sir, I cannot do that. It cannot be done, Sir. It would break up our combinations and arrangements, Sir. How could you expect a General to disclose his plans of the morning's battle to the enemy, Sir?" The reporter subsequently learned that the Police force of the precincts not fronting on the river will be drafted into the river precincts. In the First Second, Seventh and Thirteenth Precincts where but few vessels are un loading, but small details will be made. On the North River front, however, 500 men each will be detailed for reserve duty in the Twenty-seventh, Third, Fifth, Twenty-eighth, and Ninth Precincts. All the ward detectives are ordered on duty, and Inspectors McDermott, Dilks, Speight, and Thorne will takes command of the force along the river front.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY IN JERSEY CITY.

The announcement that Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, would officiate in St. Mary's Catholic Church, Jersey City, served to draw together yesterday morning an immense crowd of people in the church, corner of Second and Erie streets. A large number of priests were also present. The Archbishop appeared in response to an invitation of the Young Men's Catholic Union, of Jersey City, and delivered a short address. He said that he had been instrumental in organizing the union before his promotion to the Archbishopric, and that he was glad to meet with the members. He said that the intellectual and moral culture of the Catholic people was more necessary than ever, because of the assaults made upon it in different parts of Europe, and because, too, of the oppression to which it was subjected in some countries. Referring to the Manning-Gladstone controversy, he said that Mr. Gladstone's assault had been inspired by his political ambition; and his purpose in making the assault was to raise himself again into political power. Like many other public men he had displayed great ignorance. He referred to Choate and Webster and other public men, and said that in their assaults upon the Church they had written upon a matter of which they knew nothing. He closed by asking the people to stand by the Church, and to answer in every way the assaults of the prejudiced, the ignorant, and the bigoted. The address was very short, and was listened to throughout with a great deal of interest.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS IN MORRISANIA.

The widening, straightening, and regrading Third avenue from One Hundred and Forty-seventh street to the northern boundary of the old town of Morrisania, now constituting the Twenty-third Ward of the City, is rapidly approaching completion to the great joy of the storekeepers on the line, whose business has been ruined for the last two years by the impassable condition of the street. The improvement includes the construction of a bridge over Mill Brook and the Port Morris Branch Railroad. A very strong opposition is now manifested among the owners of property along Third avenue, between Harlem Bridge and One Hundred and Fortieth street, to the proposed change of grade in that thoroughfare, two changes having already been made there at a very great expense. Some five or six years ago the avenue was regraded for the second time, and raised about four feet, paved with Belgian pavement, and good sidewalks laid. Subsequently a commission was appointed to establish the grades of all the avenues and streets of the town, which they did, and prepared a new topographical map defining the new grades established. It was then decided to again raise the grade of Third avenue and intersecting streets at the point indicated, inasmuch as it was found impossible to drain that section without raising the grade, many of the cellars being lower than the sewers in the street, and into which the tide flows up for a considerable distance. The owners of buildings on the line of the avenue desire a delay in the work of regrading, on account of the expense the change will incur, besides the loss of business that will be occasioned by the alteration, while those who contemplate the erection of buildings wish the new grade to be established at once, so that they may know how to act in regard to the character of the buildings they may put up. They do not like the idea of having to remodel their buildings some time hence, to conform to a new grade. In fact, they are opposed to expending a dollar in building until the question of grade shall have been settled for good.

LARCENY OF A FAST TROTTER.

Mr. James McKee, of No. 215 East Twenty-seventh street, the owner of the trotting mare Minnie Mack, appeared yesterday before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and charged Matthias Walker, a trainer, with stealing the beforementioned animal. Mr. McKee valued the mare at more than $1,000. The prisoner denied the charge, and stated that he only took the animal to secure himself payment of wages which were disputed. The Judge told Walker he had his remedy at civil law, and held him in $2,000 bail to answer.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, NOV. 27, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEAN STANLEY ELECTED LORD RECTOR OF ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, Nov. 27—5 A. M.—Dean Stanley has been elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University by a majority of four votes over the Marquis of Salisbury.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

MITRE'S RETREAT TO THE PAMPOS IN THE SOUTH—HIS INDIAN ALLIES SURRENDER.

LONDON, Nov. 27, 5:30 A. M.—A London director of the Bank of Buenos Ayres has received the following dispatch:

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 21.—The Indians who accompanied Gen. Mitre have submitted to the Government. The railways are all at work. Mitre has fled to the pampas in the south-west provinces of Buenos Ayres. It appears that Mitre was never nearer the city than thirty leagues.

The following has also just been received here:

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 25.—It is reported here that the insurgent chief, Arredondo, has defeated Gen. Rocca.

ITALY.

PROVISION IN THE CHAMBER FOR GARIBALDI—AN ANNUAL GRANT OF $20,000.

ROME, Nov. 26.—A bill signed by 106 Deputies of the Left has been introduced in the lower Chamber providing for a grant of $20,000 annually to Garibaldi.

FRANCE.

MEMOIRS OF JUAREZ REVELATIONS REGARDING BAZAINE AND MAXIMILIAN.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—It is announced that the memoirs of the late President Juarez, of Mexico, containing important revelations concerning Bazaine and Maximilian, will soon be published here.

ROUMANIA.

DRAFT OF THE PROPOSED TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—Roumania has prepared the draft of a commercial convention with Austria, which requires the abolition of the duty on corn and the cessation of Austrian consular jurisdiction. The negotiations are at a stand-still.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 26.—F. S. Glove, who was shot some weeks since by J. Boujasson, died to-day. Boujasson was immediately arrested on a charge of murder. A post-mortem examination will be made and a Coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED FORGER.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 26.—Chester Campbell, alias Anderson, was arrested at Oshawa to-night on suspicion of being the man who committed forgery on the St. Lawrence Bank, at Colborne, to-day. Thirty-five hundred dollars were found upon the person of the prisoner.

THE CANADIAN FUR TRADE.

OTTAWA, Canada, Nov. 26.—The first American fur trader to visit Ottawa this season is in town. Comparatively few furs have been brought in yet. The following are the quotations: Mink, $2@$2 50; Marten, $1 50@$2; Beaver, $1 50@$1 75 per pound; Muskrat, 12½c.; Fall-fisher, $7; Otter, $7@$8.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. W. S. Andrews will lecture this evening at Parepa Hall.

The first anniversary dinner and ball of the Arion Society will take place at Beethoven Hall on Monday evening next.

Bridget Miles, aged thirty-four, of No. 102 Bayard street, fell in the hallway of her residence and fractured her left leg.

Prof. Bonamy Price will lecture at Steinway Hall on Monday evening. Subject: "The General Causes of Panics and Crises."

Peter Lennon, aged twenty-five, of No. 240 East Eleventh street, was seriously injured yesterday by a cask falling on him at Pier No. 47 North River.

William Lowe, aged eighteen, of No. 123 Avenue D, a dock builder, while at work on Pier No. 42 North River, yesterday, cut his left foot severely with an ax.

The letter-box at the corner of Nineteenth street and Third avenue was found unlocked at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and was secured by a police officer.

Prof. Tobin's lectorium entertainments at the Union League Theatre have been discontinued for the present, but will shortly be resumed under a new announcement.

Edward Bosworth, aged fifty-two, of No. 31 Jones street, was found unconscious at the corner of Bleecker and Jones streets, yesterday, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A meeting of the New-York Medico-Legal Society will be held this evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street.

James Byrne died from small-pox yesterday at No. 758 First avenue, and as no medical certificate was given Coroner Eickhoff was requested to hold an inquest on the case.

During a fight, early yesterday, in Coenties Slip, near South street, William Delmar, of No. 85 East Broadway, was cut across the right wrist and severely injured. His assailant escaped.

The fancy goods store of Alexander Brothers, No. 387 Grand street, was entered by burglars on Wednesday evening, and several hundred dollars' worth of goods were carried off.

William Semins, aged forty-seven, of No. 597 Greenwich street, had one leg badly injured by a case of goods falling upon him at Pier No. 50 North River. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An attempt was made by burglars to enter the residence of Mrs. Jason Rodgers, situated on the Boston Road, between George and Home streets, in Morrisania, but they were frightened off by the coachman.

Capt. Gunner, of the Eighteenth Precinct, reported that the canal-boat Mary of the Mohawk, lying at the foot of East Twenty-third street, had been abandoned by her crew. The boat was taken charge of by the Police.

John Leet, aged thirty-three, of One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Boulevard, attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday night, by shooting himself in the left side with a revolver. The wound is believed to be mortal.

Coroner Eickhoff was requested yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of John Kennedy, aged twenty-six, a laborer, who died on Wednesday at No. 1,414 Third avenue from the effect of injuries received two years ago by a fall on the ice.

James Smith, a policy dealer, of No. 135 Liberty street, was yesterday held to answer in the sum of $1,000 by Justice Murray, of the Tombs Police Court. He was arrested by Officer Charles Williamson, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

Prince Jackson, aged thirty-eight, colored, yesterday accidentally fell from the front platform of car No. 7 of the Ninth avenue line at Twenty-seventh street, and had his left leg cut off by the wheel passing over him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Daniel O'Hara, who stabbed Patrick Downey, of No. 9 Oliver street, in the side, on Wednesday night last, was arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, who held him to await the result of the injury. Downey still lies in the Park Hospital.

Henry Brown, of No. 66 Mott street, and Michael Mahoney, of No. 117 Cherry street, became engaged in a fight on Pier No. 2 North River, yesterday, during which Mahoney beat Brown severely about the head with a club. Brown was taken to Park Hospital and Mahoney was arrested.

On the 24th inst., Mr. Michael Foley, of Dover, N. J., had his pocket picked of his gold watch, worth $150. Thomas Grady, who was seen to commit the robbery, was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, who held him to answer in default of $1,000 bail. Mr. Foley recovered his watch, as Grady gave up the pawn ticket for it when arrested.

August Barthel was employed by Clifton La Clair, of No. 203 Greene street, to watch some property while the family of the latter were moving to another house. Barthel, when the opportunity offered, stole a watch, ear-rings, and breast-pins, worth $80, from one of the rooms which he was appointed to guard. He admitted his guilt, and Justice Smith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, held him in $1,000 bail for trial.

BROOKLYN.

Ann and Mary McManus, of No. 35 Carroll street, were arrested yesterday morning on a charge of stealing $150 in jewelry and money from Alexander Varrel, of No. 73 Sackett street.

James Rouse, of No. 69 Sackett street, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of assaulting Charles Donnelly with some blunt instrument, in a fight which followed a night at cards.

At the last meeting of the Kings County Charity Commissioners Commissioner Wheeler stated that he had had a consultation with Rev. Mr. Bass, of the Children's Aid Society, with reference to the children in the Flatbush Nursery. Mr. Baas had offered to provide homes in the West for every child in the nursery who was physically healthy, and who could have his passage paid and be provided with one good suit of clothes. Mr. Raber objected to sending the children West, and after some discussion the matter was referred to a special committee.

LONG ISLAND.

A fishing company at Wainscot, in hauling their net in the surf off that place a few days ago, brought to the shore a rubber hip-boot containing the foot and ankle-bones of a human being. The bones were all in their natural position, although the flesh had been worn from them by the action of the water; and they were inclosed in a cotton stocking which was in a good state of preservation. The boot and foot were supposed to have belonged to Albert Edwards, of Life-saving Station No. 26, who was one of the ill-fated crew of a boat lost off Montauk last December. And such proves to be the case, as the boot and stocking have since been identified by his widow.

Catharine Natho, wife of Gottlieb Natho, of Northville, ended her existence on Wednesday by deliberately walking into the Long Island Sound and drowning herself. She is said to have been a woman of estimable character, but married to a man who beat and otherwise abused her in a shameful manner, and made her life generally miserable in consequence of his jealous disposition, charging her with improper relations with a prominent citizen of Northville, as alleged, with the purpose of extorting blackmail. A Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of voluntary drowning. There is much feeling against Natho, and the authorities are urged to take some action in the matter, as he is believed to be responsible for his wife's death.

STATEN ISLAND.

A committee of four of the Village Trustees of New-Brighton, have been appointed to make an examination of the claims of the justices and constables of the town of Castleton for services claimed to have been rendered by them in the years 1866 and 1867, and the claims will be audited at a meeting of the committee to be held on Friday afternoon, Dec. 4. The board have also appointed a committee of three to ascertain what action can be taken toward giving employment to persons who may be distressed for want of work; and the clerk has been authorized to offer a reward of $50 for any information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of persons who, as alleged, are in the habit of causing damage to the wells throughout the village.

A DETECTIVE OFFICER ON A "SPREE."

Officer John H. Alcott, detailed for clerical duty at the Central Office, entered Harry Hill's establishment, in East Houston street, last night, and there arrested one James Cuthbert, a farmer from Argyle, Washington County, N. Y., on suspicion of being a fugitive from justice. Cuthbert, who had several friends and neighbors with him, protested his entire innocence, and was taken before Inspector Speight, on duty at the Central Office, when he produced evidence which convinced the Inspector that the officer had made a mistake, and Cuthbert was discharged, and left the building with his friends. About half an hour after Cuthbert returned and demanded protection. He said the officer, who was drunk, was following him about and threatening to arrest him and his friends. At about 11 o'clock the officer brought in to the Central Office one John Barkley, also a farmer from Washington County, against whom he preferred a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Barkley will be taken to the Tombs to-day. Charges of improper arrest and intoxication will be made against Alcott by Mr. Barkley to the Commissioners.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT BERGEN TUNNEL.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning an explosion occurred in the blacksmith shop belonging to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and located at their new tunnel in Bergen Hill. Elijah Harvey, a blacksmith, thirty-five years of age, was instantly killed, and James Horan, his assistant, fifteen years of age, was so badly injured that he died two hours subsequently. Harvey and Horan were engaged in warming the cartridges used for blasting purposes. It is supposed that they allowed some fire to drop into a cask containing a number of the cartridges. The explosion shattered the blacksmith shop into fragments, and hurled the body of Harvey up on top of the rocks. The body of the boy was found under the ruins. He was still alive, but died when admitted to the hospital. An inquest will be held. The blacksmith shop was located in an inaccessible place. Capt. Glenny, of the Third Precinct Police, failed to report the matter at Police Head-quarters, and Chief Champney will report him to the Police Commissioners for a neglect of duty.

LARCENY ON SHIPBOARD.

Thomas Reynolds, a steward on board the steamer Gaelic, of the White Star Line, was held in $2,000 bail yesterday by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with grand larceny. Thomas Tomlinson, the chief engineer of the same vessel, was the complainant, and stated that he was robbed of a gold watch and chain worth $60. He suspected Reynolds, and on searching him the watch was found in his possession. At Jefferson Market Police Court the prisoner admitted his guilt.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 26—P. M.

The Thanksgiving Holiday has been strictly observed, and Wall street was entirely deserted. London dispatches report Consols unchanged at 93⅛@93¼, both for money and the account. The total decrease for the week in the specie reserve of the Bank of England is only £78,000, and the proportion of its reserve to liabilities is now 41⅛ ℔ cent. against 39⅜ a week ago. It is therefore evident that there has been a considerable return of money from the country to the bank's coffers, and the apprehensions lately entertained of an immediate advance in the rate of discount have proved groundless. No change is reported in money outside of the bank, and we infer that none has taken place. Our bonds are a shade firmer, at previous quotations, except for ten-forties and new fives, which are ⅛ lower. Erie has improved, say ¾ ℔ cent., to 25⅛, and the preferred stock at 40 is also better by 1 ℔ cent. The Bank of France has gained 8,632,000 francs in specie for the week.

These advices are reassuring, and will not lend any assistance to the movement in this market toward dearer gold, or, what is the same thing, cheaper greenbacks. The respectable shipment of specie from this port by to-day's steamers (reported yesterday) has probably not been without its influence on the London market, and the improvement in Erie is doubtless connected with the free telegraphic orders to buy, sent out on Wednesday from here.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—Corn easier at $1; no demand. Pork dull and drooping; held at $22. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders dull and lower; 8½c. for loose 8¾c. for casks. Sugar active; fair to fully fair, 6¼c.@7½c.; prime to strictly prime, 7½c.@8¼c. Molasses active and firmer; inferior, 30c.; common, 40c.@42c.; fair, 47c.@49c.; prime to choice, 50c.@56c. Whisky scarce; Louisiana, $1 06; Western, $1 05. Corn-meal dull and lower at $3 90 ℔ cwt. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 111⅜. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅛ discount; Sterling, $5 40.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—Live Hogs dull for lower grades; other grades quiet; common light, $6 50@$6 75; medium to poor, $6 90@$7 15; fair to choice packing and butchers' grades, $7 25@$7 50; several thousand head left over unsold. Receipts—12,000. Shipments—510.

NEW-ORLEANS COTTON MARKET.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 26.—Cotton in fair demand; prices steady and unchanged; supply moderate; sales, 5,150 bales; receipts, 10,950 bales; no exports; stock, 130,929 bales; unsold last evening, 36,000 bales; on shipboard, 88,000 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 26, 5 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank reserve to liabilities, which last week was 39⅜ per cent., is now 41⅛ per cent. The amount of specie in the Bank of England has decreased £78,000 during the past week. The amount of specie in the Bank of France has increased 8,632,000f. during the past week. Consols for money, 93⅛@93¼; for the account, 93⅛@93¼. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865, old, 106¼; 1867, 109½; New 5s, 103¼; 10-40 Bonds, 104¼; New-York Central, 94; Erie Railway Shares, 25⅛; do., Preferred, 40.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—5 P. M.—Cotton dull; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; do. Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales 5,000 bales were American. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, 7 9-16d.; do. do., shipped November and December, 7 9-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, 7⅝d. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions—Lard, 70s. ℔ cwt. Produce—Spirits Turpentine, 25s.@25s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 26—5 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9¼d. ℔ gallon. Linseed Oil, 24s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 26.—Petroleum, 25¼f. for fine Pale American.

[Advertisement.]

FOR THE CHILDREN, KNOX is offering SACQUES and MUFFS of white and silver coney, white Persians, &c., dashing in appearance and reasonable in price. Parents should make their purchases at No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Pommerania, for Hamburg.—Capt. P. H. Cooper, United States Navy, and family; Hon. Kwong Ki Chin, Commissioner of the Imperial Chinese Government to the Court of St. James; Mrs. E. A. Roolofson and maid, Julius Auer, Frank V. Burton, Miss Anna Koch, Charles Vagt, F. Huhn, L. Frank, A. E. Heighway, Edward Weiss, R. Kanz, G. Buschendorf, George Glackmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Rodgers and infant, Miss Virginia Rodgers, Miss Nora Rodgers, Miss Rosa Rodgers, Master John Rodgers, Philip H. Karcher, Otto Ahlborn, Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Scheuer, Julius Becker, Maurice Weil, Wilhelm Freyeisen, F. Leisler, J. J. Wysong, James Dickey, William Auffermann, J. J. Schweitzer, Mrs. Zauner, Jacob Schlesinger, and others in the steerage.

In steam-ship State of Nevada, for Liverpool.—Miss Thompson, J. S. Gregory, William G. Thompson, Walter Gillespie, Robert Caldwell, T. W. O. Driscoll, Archibald Parry, Mrs. Parry, C. S. Gavin, Mrs. Gavin, Jamieson Provan, John Lockhart.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Canada, from London.—Mrs. F. Burnham and daughter, Mrs. Blenkam and family, S. W. Wilson, Miss M. A. Wilson, Miss L. A. Wilson, W. T. Wilson, A. G. Powell, Miss H. Fenketstein, Samuel Deyan, Jacob Deyan, Gaillard Bernard, M. Emile Decocq and lady, James S. Watts, son, and lady, George W. Harbinson, Miss Rhoda Breeze, Charles Vokes, Mrs. J. Wilmer, Charles Dickinson, lady, and infant, Mrs. Pitt and family, Miss Moore, Mrs. Emma Miller, John Colville, William M. Newman, Thomas Halstead, Dr. Fritsch and lady, A. Boedecker, Eugene Fernion.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—Mrs. N. B. Sanford and two servants, J. L. Travis, J. D. Kaling, Charles Lamb, Mr. Robertson, wife, and child, Thomas G. Ellis and wife, Mrs. A. J. Ross, Miss Annie M. Banett, E. E. Jones, B. H. Rosenblatt, Peter Maher, George W. Travis, B. Heisser, H. S. Collins, wife, two children and nurse, Otto Mehlen, Conrad Mehsen, Edbert G. Gale, H. S. Bloodgood, S. Staples, Miss Carlton, C. Franklin, J. H. Heitman, J. H. Behrens, Peter Bournef, Charles Eastwood, D. Coman, G. W. Gray, C. B. Curtis, Mrs. Donvan, John McKeon, Frederick McKeon, Frederick Harms, Mrs. Harms, Frederick Behrens, Frederick Meinke, Frederick Hemsoth, Henry Langa, William Russell, Alexander McCloud, Robert Foster, J. H. Howell, W. Van Tyne, Andrew French, Thomas Doran, John P. Alexander, P. Carroll, P. Fox, T. Thomas.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:00 | Sun sets....4:35 | Moon rises..8:35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:27 | Gov.Island.11:16 | Hell Gate...12:38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........THURSDAY, Nov. 26.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Vicksburg, Rudolf, Fernandina 20th and Port Royal 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelpcke. On the morning of the 23d inst. encountered a heavy gale, hove to 16 hours; at 8 o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th, in lat. 35 45, lon. 74 40, saw the schr. Emma D. Finney, A. F. Elwell master, with a load of guano in bulk, bound from Bristol, Me., to Charleston, S. C., showing signals of distress, went to her assistance, found her in a sinking condition, bulwarks gone, pumps useless, and the seas washing over her decks, the water being nine feet in her hold and gaining fast; all efforts to keep her afloat of no avail, the seas rising very high, we took off the Captain and crew and brought them to this port.

Steam-ship Richmond, Read, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) Sumner, London Nov. 8, via Havre 11th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelley, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steamer General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Silesia, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg Nov. 11, via Havre 14th, with mdse. and 277 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced during the first part of the passage strong stormy N. and N. W. winds, with heavy seas; latter part changeable, but stormy winds and high sea from S. W. and W. Nov. 25, lat. 40 43, lon. 68 44, passed bark Robert Cottle, (Br.) (of Ipswich,) bound W.

Ship Nearchus, (of Newburyport,) Bray, Calcutta and Sands Head Aug 1, with mdse. to order—vessel to Lunt Bros. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Oct. 29, crossed the equator in the Indian Ocean Aug. 22, in lon. 90 50, and in the Atlantic Oct. 25, in lon. 33 27; had very strong S. W. monsoons down the Bay of Bengal, light S. E. winds off the cape, and dark and gloomy weather through the S. E. trades in the Atlantic Ocean; had squally N. E. trades from the equator; has been 16 ds. N. of Bermuda, with gales and squally weather; Nov. 23, experienced heavy gales from W. to N. W., ship laying to under maintopsail; was driven 80 miles S. E.; no date, &c., in the Indian Ocean, spoke ship Lammermoor, from Shanghai for London; same time, &c., ship Sir John Lawrence, (Br.,) do., having been struck by lightning; could not ascertain the damage.

Ship Daphne, (of Liverpool,) Lane, Calcutta and Sand's Head, Aug. 9, via Point-a-Pitre 15 ds., with linseed to Arkell, Tufts & Co.—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 21, St. Helena Oct. 7, and crossed the equator Oct. 16, in lon. 32; after rounding the Cape had 6 ds. of strong N. W. gales; from thence strong S. E. and N. W. gales; Sept. 21, off the Cape, spoke Tennessee, from Java, for Rotterdam.

Bark Clifton, (of Gibraltar,) Snow, Denia Oct. 4, with raisins to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 12; took the middle passage, and had fine weather up to Nov. 15; since heavy northerly winds; lost fore and main topmast staysail and split mainsail.

Bark American Lloyds, (of Stockton,) Parks, Stettin 66 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Had severe weather the entire passage; was within 12 miles of Fire Island during the late gale and was blown off the coast twice.

Brig Faustina, (of Stockton,) Avery, Havana 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. H. Wood & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had a succession of N. and E. gales; Nov. 24, had a hurricane from S. S. W. to W. N. W., lasting 5 hours, in which split several sails.

Schr. Southern Home, (of Canning, N. S.,) Thomas, Maracaibo 18 ds., with Coffee to E. Pavenstadt & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co. Was 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Schr. Iris, (Br.,) Bunker, Rockport, N. B., 8 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Annie S. Conant, (of Dennis), Hubbert, Mobile, via Long Island Sound, 20 ds., with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Cocoches, Young, Rockport, Me., with lime to J. H. Haviland.

Schr. Julia Newell, Shepard, Rockport, with lime to J. H. Haviland.

Schr. Florence Mayo, Hall, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Minnie C. Taylor, Taylor, Portland, Me.

Schr Nathan Clifford, Carter, Belfast, with staves to J. Woodward, for Rondout.

Schr. Sandy Point, Grant, Bridgeport.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Lynn, Conn.

Schr. B. F. Brainard, Brownell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Wm. J. McLaughlin, Lynch, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Star Spangled Banner, Ford, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Gilbert, Providence.

Schr. H. A. Deming, Clement, Providence.

Schr. A. Crandall, Allen, Stonington.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Minquas, Heaney, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. P. King, Blivens, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to Edwin Ferris & Co.

Schr. B. R. Hull, Bust, Providence.

Schr. William H. Van Name, Holmes, Providence.

Schr. A. T. Miner, Oakes, Providence.

Schr. Mary F. Cushman, Stanley, Providence.

Schr. Julia A. Tate, Tate, Providence.

Schr. Ida Ella, Weber, Providence.

Schr. William O. Irish, Terrill, Providence.

Schr. George E. Bowdoin, Howe, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Jane, Mayo, New-Haven.

Schr. Magnet, Rollins, New-Haven.

Schr. Richmond, Law, New-Haven.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Rogers, New-Haven.

Schr. Flora King, Foster, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah A. Reed, Arnold, Pawtucket.

Schr. Agnes E. Bacon, Haley, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Pochasset, Rackett, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rescue, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. William Gillman, Mehaffy, Boston.

Schr. Amos Faulkenburg, Rackett, Bristol, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charles E. Sears, Lewis, Lubec, with fish.

Schr. Cetacean, Ryder, Provincetown, for Virginia.

Schr. Florida, Reynolds, Boston.

Schr. Iona, Hubbard, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. G. S. Van Slyck, Freeman, Black Rock.

Schr. William Capes, Kelly, Rockport, with building stone to order.

Schr. George E. Pinkney, Lovell, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Hannah E. Brown, Sackett, Bridgeport.

Schr. Freddie Walter, Mason, Provincetown, for Virginia.

Schr. Mary Weaver, Weaver, Norwich.

Schr. C. C. Morris, Morris, Pawtucket.

Schr. Lucy Winthrop, Foster, Boston.

Schr. John S. Lee, Mitchell, New-London.

Schr. John James, Monroe, Belfast, with lumber for Baltimore.

Schr. Staten Islander, Aimes, Wickford.

Schr. B. C. Vault, Brain, Hartford.

Schr. Emma and Ellen, Cox, Hartford, for Trenton.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Maas, for Rotterdam; Pommerania, for Hamburg; Manhattan, for Charleston; H. Livingston, for Savannah; barks James Condie, for Yokohama; Fiery Cross, for Rio Janeiro; brig Gipsy, for Aux Cayes.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 26.—Arr., steamers Elizabeth, Clark, New-York; John S. Shriver, Wood, Philadelphia. Sld., brig Marie, Genoa; schrs. Hattie N. Bangs, St. Pierre; J. M. Haskell, Trieste.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 26.—Arr., steamer Virginia, Philadelphia; schrs. J. H. Stickney, Baltimore; Albert Mason, New-York.

Sld., barks Caspani, Cork; Manuela, Liverpool; steamer Sea Gull, Baltimore.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 26.—The steamer Kenilworth, for Liverpool, went to sea at 9 P. M.

Arr. last night, bark Titania, Pernambuco, for Philadelphia. Also arr. to-day, brig Lewis Clark, Bangor, for Philadelphia; schr. Timothy Fields, St. John.

The schr. M. N. W., Philadelphia, for St. John, is here, and others reported yesterday.

The bark Tancook left for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

An unknown bark and a few schrs. are here.

A steamer is reported to have passed in during the night displaying rockets, and is supposed to be the Nederland, from Antwerp.

The brig Herne is beating up.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 26.—Arr. 25th, steam-ships Regulator, New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia.

26th.—Arr. barks Rosetta McNeill, Bryant, Bristol; Pulaw, Kuhr, New-York; Gutenberg, Noble, Havre.

Sld. steam-ships America, Baltimore; General Barnes, New-York; barks Elizabeth, Deike; Mary A. Marshall, Tucker, Liverpool; Reform, Johnson, Conway; Nuevo Bovinquen, Sala, Barcelona; schr. Lady Banneman, Roberts, Abaco.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—Arr. at the Passes, steamships Hanover, Bremen; Andean, Vera Cruz; Carondelet, New-York.

Sld. steamers Life Brigade and City of San Antonio and ship Expounder.

Outside for orders, ships Charles Outton, Charter Oak; barks Margaret, Lucy, and Leander.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Nov. 26.—The schr. John D. Paige, from Boston, anchored off here last night and proceeded up this morning.

The bark Ulama Ross, for Belfast, anchored off here last night and proceeded down this morning.

The schrs. Bertha J. Felton, for Portland, and Davis Faust, for Boston, passed down this morning.

The steamer Florida, for Providence, passed down at 4:15 P. M. yesterday.

The steamer Harrisburg, from Boston, passed up at 11:15 A. M.

The schrs. L. S. Levering, from Boston, and Anna E. Ketchum, from do., are now passing up.

The schr. Bonny Boat sailed at 9:30 A. M.

GALVESTON, Nov. 26.—Cld. ship Southern Chief, Liverpool; bark Adelheina, Bremen; schr. Howard A. Hunt, Fall River.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—Cld. schrs. Stormy Petrel, Haskell, Warren, R. I.; Active, Coombs, Portsmouth.

Arr. steamers Nederland, James, Antwerp; Fanita, Howe, New-York; brigs Edith, Mehlman, Arecebo, P. R.; Maggie Vail, Miller, Black River, Jam.; steamers Harrisburg, Winnett, Boston; North Point, Smith, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—The Pacific Mail steamer Pacific, from Panama, arr. to-day.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Sld. for the United States, Statesman, Great Admiral. Arr. from the United States, Nov. 24, Emble, Norway, Speed, Erna; Nov. 25, Fenwick, Pauline, David, Rebecca, Rosa C., Nordstjernen; Nov. 26, Cortante, Nuevo Matteo, Forsete, Hermanos. Also arr. from the United States, Sante Marie Becchie and Isis.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 26.—The Allan Line steam-ship Prussian, Dutton, from Montreal Nov. 12, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

ANTWERP, Nov. 26.—The Red Star steam-ship Vaderland, Randall, from Philadelphia Nov. 11, arr. to-day.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 25.—Arr. steam-ship W. A. Scholten, (Dutch,) Hus, from New-York.

CLOCKS, BRONZES,
Musical Boxes, &c.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
23 Maiden lane and 27 East 15th st.,
HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH AND VIENNA NOVELTIES, AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
DIAMONDS!
WATCHES, JEWELRY.
Solitaire Diamond Ear-rings,
RANGING IN WEIGHT FROM 1 TO 15 KARATS, AND AT PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

THE
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ELECTRO-PLATE
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FINE AND MEDIUM CLOTHING,
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